



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

THE present number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be received by many business houses in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies, who will be able to appreciate the importance of this journal as a medium for announcements in connection with pharmacy and the drug and chemical trades. We desire to call their attention especially to our Summer Issue, which will be published on July 25, 1903, and in which we can place insets. Many of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than to send them singly by post. We make such insets notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer Issue to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

Summary.

SHEFFIELD wants a university for herself (p. 807).

A NEW PILL-COATER and other useful novelties are described on p. 843.

THE seven retiring pharmaceutical councillors have been re-elected (p. 829).

STUDENTS should apply for the next analytical sample before Tuesday (p. 806).

THE first artificial-musk patent has expired, but we show that there are others (p. 833).

THE JUBILEE of the Royal Photographic Society has been celebrated this week (p. 807).

PICTURES of the new Montreal premises of Evans & Sons (Limited) are given on p. 812.

AN UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER has been fined for using a registered man's name (p. 840).

OUR report of the Pharmaceutical dinner is illustrated with sketches of the principal speakers (p. 819).

"CONFIDENCE AND CONCILIATION" returns to the charge with fresh statements for his critics to consider (p. 844).

MR. GEORGE BROWNE, F.C.S., has given Bournemouth grocers good advice as to leaving the drug-trade alone (p. 807).

MR. S. HALLSWORTHY, a chemical-manufacturer, has paid his creditors 20s. in the pound and 4 per cent. interest (p. 811).

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN by the Early-closing Association among chemists in London has just come off at Forest Gate (p. 838).

PART of the premises of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett (Limited) in Belfast has been destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at 25,000l. (p. 809).

"THE BEES AND THE WASPS" is a fable told by "Xrayser," which might be circulated to M.P.s who do not approve of the directorate clause (p. 831).

THE CONDITIONS under which pharmacy is carried on in Roumania formed the principal topic at the last Liverpool chemists' meeting (p. 837).

WE give photographs of Señor Gibson's pharmacies in Buenos Ayres on p. 816, one of which is said to be the most handsomely decorated pharmacy in the world.

THE CENTENARY of Dalton's atomic theory has been celebrated in Manchester this week (p. 806). Dalton was the first provincial lecturer on pharmaceutical chemistry (p. 806).

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF SCIENCE in apparatus and specimens were exhibited at the Royal Society's *conversazione* last week. A concise report is printed on p. 817.

A SOUTH-WEST London chemist has been fined 1l. and costs in each of seven cases taken against him by the Board of Inland Revenue for selling unstamped medicines (p. 839).

AN illustrated account of Messrs. Newball & Mason's new premises in Nottingham and of the business which the firm have built up from small beginnings, will be found on p. 813.

THE LEGALITY of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association's anti-cutting rebate scheme has been proved after seven years' litigation. The facts are explained in an article on p. 832.

MR. NICHOLLS' motion regarding a titles test-case was not approved by members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Nicholls took a new line that he borrowed from the Dentists Act (p. 828).

WHOLESALE PRICE-LISTS appear to give a lot of worry because they do not conform to a uniform system of classification. A correspondent writes about the matter (p. 845), and we also comment on it (p. 834).

AT the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., one of the backers of the Pharmacy Bill, said some unpleasant things in regard to chemists (p. 820), which were resented at the annual meeting next day (p. 828).

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & KEMP (LIMITED) has been formed to amalgamate two well-known Liverpool and Horncastle businesses, Dr. Charles Symes joining the company as a managing director. Preference shares (25,000l.) are offered for subscription (p. 842).

FLUCTUATIONS in market values of drugs and chemicals are numerous this week, and include higher prices for cream-of-tartar, tartaric acid, tannic acid, menthol, lime oil, senega, veratrina, morphine, and opium. Quinine has been officially reduced 1d., and physostigmine is lower. Business is fairly good (p. 849).

D—E

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 26, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 6. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. Others may obtain specimens of the salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. W. Dawson, chemist and druggist, has been appointed chemist to the Slough Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

A carter, named Conduit, was sent to prison for three months at Nottingham, on May 19, for embezzling 3s. 6d. belonging to his employers, the Nottingham Chemical Company.

Mr. Walter Melville, of the Adelphi Theatre, was fined 3l. 18s. at Bow Street last week for having 40 lbs. of "coloured fire" at the theatre. According to the Explosives Act only 5 lbs. may be stored at one time.

At 1.30 P.M. on May 18, a cart backed into the plate-glass window of Mr. Edwin Yewdall, pharmaceutical chemist, Wade Lane, Leeds, and at 5 P.M. on the same day a new window had been put in by a local firm of shopfitters.

Arthur Harrison, described as a chemist undergoing a term of imprisonment, was commended by the Portsmouth Coroner for his promptitude in endeavouring to restore by artificial respiration a fellow prisoner who had hanged himself in his cell.

The University of London proposes to found a degree in dentistry. This, says the *B.M.J.*, has a precedent in the

University of Birmingham, and it is the intention of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds to follow suit.

William Platel, the lunatic who killed a man with a revolver at Blackheath recently, and was tried at the Central Criminal Court on May 19, is said to have been trained as a chemist, but owing to epilepsy had to abandon the work. His real name is Carr.

Mr. Arthur Angell, public analyst for Hampshire, reports that during the quarter ending March 31 he analysed 150 samples of food and drugs, of which only four were adulterated. Samples were taken of seidlitz-powders and citric acid, and both were genuine.

A carriage accident occurred in Union Street, Torquay, on May 16, and Dr. Steele, a local physician, and his coachman were injured—the latter somewhat seriously. Mr. James Young, chemist and druggist, witnessed the accident, had the injured coachman conveyed to his shop, and rendered the doctor valuable assistance.

A marble bust is to be placed in the Royal Technical Institute, Salford, as a memorial of the late Alderman B. Robinson, pharmaceutical and manufacturing chemist, who was Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee from its inception in 1889 until his death. Subscriptions are limited to two guineas, and over thirty guineas has already been subscribed.

At the North London Police Court, on May 16, Robert Dibb (27), Bertie Cooper (21), and Henry Stiles (36), all described as packers, were remanded on a charge of being concerned together in stealing and receiving during the last six months from the Crown Perfumery Company, of Tynte Street, Homerton, a quantity of soaps, scents, cut-glass bottles, a chair, and five showcases, value in all 30l.

The Glamorgan County Council claimed 135l. from Mr. Thomas Morgan, aerated-water manufacturer and beer-merchant, Pontyclun, being the amount of extraordinary expenses incurred by the Council in repairing the main road from Bridgend to Pontyclun by reason of damage alleged to have been caused by the defendant passing over it with a motor dray laden with beer and aerated water during the twelve months ending September last. Judge Gwilym Williams, sitting at Pontypridd on Wednesday, awarded the Council 100l. and costs.

London County Council Items.

At the weekly meeting of the Council on Tuesday May 8 it was reported by the Improvements Committee that the leasehold and trade claim of Mr. C. Morrell, chemist, in respect of 306 Kennington Park Road, required for improvements, had been settled for 1,000l. The amount claimed was 1,318l.

On the recommendation of the Building Act Committee the Council has refused consent to Mr. A. Oldcorn, chemist, to retain for a further period the three wood and glass showcases erected in front of No. 1 Piccadilly Circus.

The Dalton Celebration.

The centenary of the publication by Dr. John Dalton of his discovery of the atomic theory is being celebrated in Manchester. On May 19 a meeting was held of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Dalton was president from 1816 until his death in 1844. At the meeting Professor F. W. Clarke, of the United States Geographical Survey, was presented with the Wilde Medal of the Society, and delivered the Wilde lecture on the atomic theory. He said that Dalton's atomic theory created for chemistry a working tool of extraordinary power and usefulness, something which none of his forerunners had been able to do. From 1820 to 1850 the growth of chemistry was mainly on the organic side, but every step proved was dependent upon Dalton's theory. The conceptions of compound radicals, the laws of substitution, or the theories of chemical construction were among the great advances mentioned by the lecturer. The discovery of isomerism was specially important. Without the atomic theory chemistry would be a mere dust-heap of facts. The acceptance of Dalton's atomic theory led to two other problems of great interest. What is the nature of the atom? And is all matter one at bottom or of many kinds?

On the latter subject most philosophical chemists were now of the belief that our elements are not ultimate, and the only evidence in favour of this elementary nature is the fact that with our present resources we are unable to decompose them. On the other hand, the evidence of the spectroscope as applied to the heavenly bodies seems to show that it is possible that the evolution of planets from nebulae has been accompanied by an evolution of the elements themselves. As to the nature of the atom, Professor Clarke's opinion coincided with Professor J. J. Thomson's—that the atoms are clusters of small corpuscles, and that the ultimate corpuscles are all equal to one another.

Royal Photographic Society.

On May 19, the Royal Photographic Society commemorated their jubilee by a reception at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W., by the President (Sir W. de W. Abney, F.R.S.). In an address which the President delivered during the evening he mentioned the great advances which had been made in the art of photography since the foundation of the Society, fifty years ago, and suggested that the Society should found a research laboratory, specially fitted up for scientific work, to commemorate the jubilee, so that the next fifty years would show an even greater improvement than the previous half-century. The suggestion was warmly endorsed by Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Mr. Spiller, and Mr. Sebastian Davies. An excellent programme of music was performed during the evening by Pitman's Blue Viennese Band.

A University for Sheffield.

A meeting of the Council of Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on Friday, May 15, when it was moved by the President (Mr. John Austen)—

That the Council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society views with pleasure the growing interest taken in local educational matters, and heartily approves of the action of the Council of the University College, Sheffield, in its application for an independent university for Sheffield, and believes that such university will be loyally supported, and will be a lasting gain to the city and district.

The motion was seconded by Mr. George Squire, and carried unanimously. In adopting this resolution the Society have come into line with the other public bodies in the city and district, practically all of which have taken similar action, including the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Council of the Wesley College. At a special meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College (of which Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme is a member), held on Monday afternoon, two important resolutions were adopted to the effect that it is essential to the further growth and development of the College, and to the interests of higher education in the city, that the College should possess University powers corresponding to those granted to the Colleges of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester; that the Yorkshire College, Leeds, having declined to join in an application to the Privy Council for the grant of a University jointly to the two Colleges, and having decided to apply for a Charter for an independent University without liability to admit any other College, immediate steps should be taken to obtain an independent University for Sheffield, with power to recognise the work of other Colleges in its own district; and that solicitors be instructed to draw up a Charter for the incorporation of a University for Sheffield. An enthusiastic and largely attended town's meeting (called by the Lord Mayor on a requisition signed by the most influential men in the city) was held in the evening at which the action of Court of Governors was endorsed, and an appeal issued for public subscriptions. A very strong committee was formed including the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Scarborough, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Wharfedale, and other local notabilities and heads of the various Societies, including Mr. John Austen.

Educating the Grocer.

At Bournemouth last week, Mr. George Brown, F.C.S., analyst to the Bournemouth and District Grocers' Association, addressed the members of that body upon trade subjects, in the course of which he referred to those matters in which the grocer intruded upon the chemist. He said that these businesses had so many articles in common, that

it was difficult to determine what was the legitimate province of either trade. He reminded them, however, that all the poisons contained in the poisons schedules could only be sold by qualified chemists, who were compelled to enter the sale of such poisons in a book kept for that purpose. The lecturer warned grocers against handling goods containing any poison, especially instancing cough-lozenges containing morphine; if any of them manufactured such articles, he suggested that preparations of poppy should be omitted from their formulas. Proceeding to define the respective spheres of chemist and grocer, he said that the chemist had to deal with medicines and poisons as such, and the special learning he acquired was necessary in the manipulation of drugs, and his skill essential in preparing prescriptions. On the other hand, the grocer had to do with dietetics and the supply of household requisites. A very large proportion of his business had to do with the handling of foods, and the scientific study of foods was capable of great development at his hands.

Dobbs's Doings.

The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce have been favoured with a communication from Mr. Dobbs, and have decided not to do as he requests. This action was taken without any influence from outside, but in future before anything is done on similar communications the Chamber is to consult with local pharmacists.

At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on May 13 the Dobbs circular was referred to in the minutes of the Chemical and Produce Sections. The Chamber was invited by the Society to adopt a resolution in favour of legalising the sale of poisons by agricultural agents and seedsmen. The question is to be considered at a joint meeting of the Sections.

At a meeting of the Notts Horticultural and Botanical Society held at the Exchange, Nottingham, on May 12, a circular was read to the effect that, in view of the restrictions at present imposed by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, upon horticulturists, agriculturists, and others, in obtaining poisonous compounds used in the course of their business, it was expedient, for the convenience of the public and the trade, that the law relating to the sale of poisonous compounds, when required for horticultural and agricultural purposes, should be amended. It was pointed out by several members that much inconvenience was caused by the present restrictions, which compelled users of such poisonous compounds as weed-killers and vermicides to purchase them through registered chemists. A resolution in sympathy with the terms of the circular was passed for transmission to the Government and to the local members of Parliament.

Sheffield Notes.

Local "Photographic Chemists" have been making a brave show with cameras and accessories for some little time past, and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather have been doing "not so badly." The few hours of sunshine last week gave things a decided fillip, and with real summer weather things look promising for a good season notwithstanding the local depression in trade.

A pharmacist who has recently gone to Sheffield, in conversation with our correspondent, stated that the fact which struck him most forcibly was the enormous amount of poisons sold in that city. He said it was no uncommon thing for him to sell 4 oz. of laudanum to one purchaser, and on one occasion a woman purchased 2 oz. of this poison, and nearly startled him out of his wits by promptly swallowing it in the shop without any apparent ill effects.

The entertainment provided by Mr. J. T. Butterworth, of Manchester, from his dray outside the Punch Bowl, is, like "Charley's Aunt," "still running." An investment of 6d. will provide any inquisitive person with a fund of light reading in the shape of "Practical, Medical, and Commercial Recipes, by J. T. Butterworth, A.P.S., A.S.A., qualified chemist and druggist, and qualified dispenser to the Society of Apothecaries (by examination), London." This work is published at the sum of 5s., and includes not only an introduction, in which it is stated that the author is "indebted to a fully qualified medical man and to a

veterinary surgeon for assistance," but also a biography of the author. According to this the author served his apprenticeship in a "Lancashire medical pharmacy," and afterwards occupied situations in "some of the best dispensing businesses of Lancashire and Yorkshire," then removing to London, where he obtained experience in West-end pharmacies. He then went through "a whole course of instruction for seven months" at the Westminster College of Pharmacy, after which he "successfully satisfied the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Bloomsbury Square, London." Immediately after he passed the Apothecaries' Assistants examination. He left London and had "been the proprietor of no less than twenty different chemists' businesses in Lancashire and Yorkshire, a position which is in all probability unique, as I personally superintended every business I have been possessed of, which facts warrant me in addressing the public." This effusion is addressed from 39 Todmorden Road, Burnley, and is dated January, 1897.

Who was Tiwohs?

Whilst the Corporation workmen were relaying the footpath outside Carl's Drug Stores in Stretford Road, Manchester, last week, they came upon a square vault a little distance below the footpath, the existence of which has hitherto been entirely unsuspected. There is no communication between the vault and the chemist's shop, and from general appearances and relics found in the vault it is believed to date from some period prior to the Roman occupation of Britain, and was probably used for secreting property during the absence of its owners. Among the articles found is a broken piece of schist on which is rudely engraved in olden characters the heading, "Tiwohs the Great."

Fire.

A fire occurred on May 13 in the store-room at the branch establishment of Boots (Limited) in High Street, Swadlincote. It took half an hour to subdue the flames, and by that time considerable damage had been done to the stock.

A Future Order.

At a meeting of the Houghton-le-Spring Board of Guardians on May 14, a letter was read from Mr. F. Jones, chemist, Newbottle Street, Houghton-le-Spring, submitting a list of prices at which he was prepared to supply drugs, paints, &c., to the workhouse. The Chairman said that Mr. Jones quoted much lower prices than those of Mr. R. H. Rowell, pharmaceutical chemist, the present contractor. Mr. Gurry considered that Mr. Rowell had been charging a reasonable price for a good article. Mr. Palliser said it was evident that in future they ought to have contracts for the supply of druggists' goods. The Board decided to give the next order to Mr. Jones.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A meeting of the local Committee was held at the University College, Bristol, on Friday evening, May 15, to discuss the final arrangements of the programme for the entertainment of the visitors to the forthcoming meeting of the Conference. In the absence of the President (Mr. J. W. White, who is away from home) Mr. G. T. Turner (Vice-President) took the chair, and at the outset explained that the meeting would have been held at an earlier date, but certain difficulties had arisen with regard to the catering at one of the stopping-places on the day of the long excursion, Thursday, July 30; the matter had, however, been arranged satisfactorily and he was able to present, in detail, the whole of the proposed programme. After some discussion as to the merits of Symonde, Yate, and Monmouth for the tea, the former place was decided upon, and the whole of the arrangements were approved of. The Hon. Local Secretary was instructed to get the invitation circulars and books of tickets printed without delay, so that they would be ready for circulation amongst intending visitors by the end of the present month. A letter was read by the SECRETARY from Mr. F. Ransom asking for the names of the books which would be acceptable to the Bristol Pharmaceutical Association to be provided for out of the Bell and Hills Fund. This matter was left for the Secretary to arrange with the Local Executive Committee without delay.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report nine fatalities from poisoning are recorded, only one of which was a misadventure. A Streatham boy, named Brown, 12 years of age, drank a quantity of weed-killer from a bottle labelled "black-currant wine," and died from arsenical poisoning.—A chemist's assistant, John Brayshaw (33), formerly in the employment of Mr. F. J. Houston, chemist, Chesterfield, but latterly acting as an insurance agent, poisoned himself with either carbolic acid or prussic acid, the Coroner's jury being unable to determine which.—A woman at Godden Green drank a quantity of poisonous liniment used for horses, and died.—A Leicester woman, named Tabitha Smith, died from poisoning by carbolic acid; and oxalic acid was taken by a Walworth man named Wood and by a young woman named Frances Clutterbuck, at Bournemouth.—A Birmingham plasterer named Bethel accelerated his death by an overdose of laudanum, and 6 dr. of the same opiate was taken by a Southend shoeblack, who purchased threepennyworth from Ernest Frederick Fursdike, assistant at Bell's Drug-stores, Southend.—A woman named Annie Potter, drank a fatal dose of glycerin and belladonna, which had been made up for her, on the prescription of Dr. Gilbert Elliot, by Mr. Peter Dawson, assistant at Bell's Drug-stores, Southend.—Lewis Smith, chemist, Grangemount, Birkenhead, was taken to the Borough Hospital on May 16 suffering from the effects of chlorodyne-poisoning. He was brought before the Birkenhead Magistrates on May 18 and charged with attempting to poison himself, but was discharged.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Presentations.

Mr. D. Horgan, of the Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited), has been the recipient of a testimonial from the staff on the occasion of his marriage.

Mr. Thomas Nevin, late of J. J. Graham & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, of Westmoreland Street, Dublin, was the recipient of a handsome present on the occasion of his leaving Dublin for Canada. The presentation, which consisted of a purse of sovereigns, was made on May 9 at the White House, D'Olier Street, where a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent under the chairmanship of Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick, L.P.S.I.

Poisoning-case

The wife of a porter employed by Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, on May 16, drank some rheumatic liniment and died shortly after being admitted to the hospital. The jury at the inquest found that the woman died from irritant poison taken whilst of unsound mind.

Free Analyses.

At the last meeting of the Governors of Tyrone and Fermanagh Asylum, the Clerk stated that he had written to Mr. Barklie, analyst to the Tyrone County Council, asking what he would charge for performing the duties of analyst to the asylum, and Mr. Barklie had replied that he would do the analyses for the present year free of charge.

Guardians and Drug-supply.

The Local Government Board have refused to recoup the Guardians of the Bawnboy Union for medicines supplied during the half-year ended March 31, as no certificates of analyses were sent to them for that period.

The Guardians of the Boyle Union, at their meeting on May 9, received a certificate of analysis from Sir Charles Cameron, in which it was stated that the medicines (from the Ballinameen Dispensary) seemed to be up to the standard. Mr. H. Boyers, Sligo, is the contractor.

Dispensary Shortcomings.

Sir Acheson McCullagh, Local Government Board inspector, has sent in his report dealing with the dispensaries in the

Roscommon Union. Referring to the Athleague Dispensary, he says the medicine-supplies were only ordered once during the year instead of quarterly. He saw a quantity of *syrupus ferri phosphatis cum quina et strychnina* which was quite decomposed, and the medical officer said this was supplied to him in September in a condition unfit to be used. There are no locks on the poison-shelves, and the poisonous medicines are kept with others on shelves.

Instrument-contract.

At the meeting of the Castleblayney Board of Guardians, Dr. Wilson reported that certain articles he had received from the Medical Supply Company were not stamped with the maker's name, while some were broken, and others were not of the proper size. The Clerk said that was the first order sent to this company. The Board ordered that the articles unfavourably reported upon should be returned, and the contractor cautioned that if more satisfaction was not given the contract would be cancelled. The Clerk said they had Messrs. O'Connor & Sons, Newry, as contractors last year, and they gave the greatest satisfaction.

Weighing Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Newry Board of Guardians the recommendation in Dr. Clibborn's (L.G.B. Inspector's) report that the dispensary doctors should weigh all drugs received by them, drew forth a letter from Dr. McDermott to the effect that he told Dr. Clibborn there was no weighing-machine in his dispensary and no room for one. He always paid attention to the quantity of the drugs received by him, and no serious discrepancy could escape him. The actual weighing of hundreds of articles, most of which are fluids varying in density, would be a most laborious task to throw on the medical officers. This was one of the things, making them do the work of porters and clerical work, which they particularly objected to as taking up time fully occupied by medical duty. The Guardians could see that in part it explained why they were forced to combine to protect themselves. The Clerk said the Local Government Board would insist on all the medicines being weighed.

Fire at Belfast.

Early on the morning of May 18 a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett (Limited), North Street, Belfast. Messrs. Haslett are the leading wholesale druggists in the North of Ireland, Sir Jas. Haslett, M.P., being managing director. The fire, which raged for six hours, originated in a large warehouse at the rear of the premises, where drugs, chemicals, and paints were stored. The warehouse was completely gutted and much damage was done by the flames to the other parts of the premises. Sir James Haslett, M.P., Mr. J. H. Haslett, and Mr. J. M. Haslett, the directors of the firm, were present during the fire, having been hastily summoned, and when the outbreak had been sufficiently subdued they examined the premises, and found that the two strong-rooms on the first floor and the safes containing the firm's documents were intact. During the fire two of the firemen were injured and were treated in the hospital. The lowest estimate of the damage is 25,000*l.* The premises were insured for 18,000*l.* as follows: Royal, 5,000*l.*; Northern, 4,000*l.*; Yorkshire, 3,000*l.*; Union, 3,000*l.*; Caledonian, 2,000*l.*; Liverpool, London, and Globe, 1,000*l.* Messrs. J. & J. Haslett (Limited) intimate that the fire will not to any great extent interfere with the prompt execution of wholesale orders by the firm, while the retail business will be carried on as usual.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

In Brief.

Francis Murray (70), an iron-dresser, at Stenhousemuir, Larbert, died on May 18 from the effects of swallowing a quantity of laudanum taken a week previously.

Mr. W. Forgie, chemist and druggist, Falkirk, has disposed of his business at 105 High Street, Falkirk, to Mr. Andrew Forrester (of McNiven & Forrester), Falkirk and Camelon.

We have received two picture postcards bearing snapshots of the King and Queen when in Edinburgh last week. The photos are by Mr. R. B. Carruthers Allan, chemist and druggist, of William Allan & Son, High Street, Dumfries, and are very creditable first attempts.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf-club.

The second competition for the "Gibson Handicap Medal" was played during last week on the Braids in windy weather, which was again low scoring. The results were as follows:—

First, Mr. Wm. Lyon (102-15=87); Mr. George Robertson (101-13=88) and Mr. James Stott (88, scratch) tie for second and third places; Mr. H. D. Alexander (97-1=96) and Mr. James Finlay (101-5=96) tie for fourth place.

In the Hole-and-Hole competition the draw for third round is as under:—

Mr. C. F. Henry	against	Mr. Jas. Anderson
Mr. H. D. Alexander	"	Mr. G. F. Anderson
Mr. Jas. Finlayson	"	Mr. T. Miller
Mr. D. S. Philp	"	Mr. Jno. Bowman
Mr. Jas. Finlay	"	Mr. D. N. Wylie

Mr. Jas. Stott receives a bye.

Kodak in Court.

At the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on May 9, Lord Low had before him an action by Kodak (Limited) against J. Lizars, Glasgow, for infringement of their "Bull's-eye" and "Brownie" trade-marks, but the case was stopped as defenders had lodged a minute agreeing to the pursuers obtaining decree for declarator and interdict, and tendering 40*l.* in name of damages and expenses.

Glasgow Bowlers.

The draw in the Burroughs Wellcome prize competition for Glasgow bowlers has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Watson	against	Mr. Adam.
Mr. Greig	"	Mr. Houston.
Mr. Frew	"	Mr. Cairncross.
Mr. Galbraith	"	Mr. Kitchin.
Mr. Currie	"	Mr. D. Moir.
Mr. Gordon	"	Mr. Thomson.
Mr. Walker	"	Mr. J. Moir.
Mr. Robertson	"	Mr. Wallace.

The first-named is the challenger, who has the option of playing on his own green. The results to be sent to Mr. M. Wallace before June 8.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

OIL-CAKES.—M. Perrot, professor of materia medica at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and M. Eug. Collin, a well-known pharmacist, are co-operating in a work on the oil-cakes of Europe, their characteristics and adulterations.

PASTEUR'S MONUMENT, left unfinished by the sculptor Falguière at the time of his death, is still awaiting inauguration. It does not appear to be a question of funds, but the reason that a suitable site is difficult to find seems hard to admit frankly.

DECREASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The Institut Pasteur of Paris treated 1,016 cases in 1902 (as against 1,321 in 1901), M. Proust reported to the Seine Council of Hygiene. Of the three deaths, one only was that of a person bitten in the Seine department. Only 474 mad dogs were reported in 1902, as against 846 in 1901.

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS for pharmacy students are still personally conducted by M. Guignard. In spite of his many occupations and responsibilities as Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, the illustrious member of the Institute leads his pupils through woods and fields on the appointed Sunday mornings, and possibly in the "merry month of May" he finds it not the most disagreeable of his duties.

ACETYLENE ASPHYXIATION.—M. Laumonier, a well-to-do pork-butcher of the Invalides quarter, kept a couple of

motor-cars in a large shed or coach-house, and, aided by his apprentice, was in the habit of cleaning them up weekly. Last week he and his apprentice were found dead beside the cars. It is thought that the carbide reservoirs were incautiously and unduly flooded with water, and that the volume of gas generated suffocated the two unfortunate people.

PUSHING TRADE.—The trading-stamp system, as applied to pharmacy, was recently noticed in these columns as prevalent in the French provinces. A recent stroll in Belleville convinced me that it is also largely used in working-class Paris. It was, however, not the only inducement used to draw business. One pharmacist had a printed card, offering free tickets for the "Metro" (the Parisian Twopenny-tube, which passes close by) to purchasers; another had some scheme for free tickets on the main French railway lines; a third gave "bons" for old-age pensions. This last seemed at first bluish an excellent idea for inducing provident habits and drawing the attention of the working-man to a provision he so often neglects; but when one reflected on the amount of medicines he would have to purchase to obtain the most modest yearly allowance, the scheme seemed less likely to bring about the consummation devoutly to be wished.

ANCIENT ORGANO-THERAPY.—"Zoological Materia Medica" (tenth to seventeenth centuries) is the title of a recent essay by M. Emile Gilbert, a veteran pharmacist of Moulins, whose works have previously been mentioned in the *C. & D.* This curious document has obtained one of the prizes offered by the Pharmacie Centrale for literature bearing on professional subjects. The scorpion, snail, viper, beetle, earthworm, winged ant, and the bug were used in their entirety. Among aquatic animals were the oyster, crayfish, frog, and crocodile; and the "winged tribe" comprised the swallows, cock, lark, hoopoe, cricket, and grasshopper. The heads of lizards and cats, the lungs of lambs, bears, pigs, and foxes, sparrows' brains, and eyes of crawfish, are among the "parts" of animals used. The famous "Powder of Sympathy" is dealt with at some length in the third portion of the paper. It appears (at first, at any rate) to have been made of sulphate of copper. Later on, all sorts of ingredients were used, and the "Powder of Sympathy" (in the reign of the Grand Monarque) became a veritable "powder of inheritance" for the use of impatient heirs-at-law and badly-matched wives.

PHARMACY REFORM.—M. Béhal, Professor of Toxicology at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has published his ideas on pharmacy reform, limitation by selection, scholastic career preceding apprenticeship, official tariff-prices for medicaments, examination of proprietary medicines by a committee (empowered to authorise or refuse subsequent sale), &c. In the *Semaine Pharmaceutique*, M. Paul Hubault criticises M. Béhal in his usual merciless but essentially amusing style. Limitation by increased severity of examination, must, he says, mean the elimination of at least a third of the candidates or it is not worth discussing. But who is to bell the cat? he asks, and draws a vivid picture of how the late M. Chatin, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, whose severity at examinations has become proverbial, only evoked a movement of revolt which finished by the luckless Director being pelted with packets of butter and eggs in his own classroom. In practice M. Béhal's system would not last two years, says M. Hubault.

THE LEGAL RIGHT of a French pharmacist to refuse to execute a prescription or furnish a medicament is being discussed here. The fact that the French pharmacist has the monopoly of the sale of medicines would seem to imply a legal obligation to furnish them to all and sundry; and this is the general impression. Yet every rule has its exceptions. The well-known client of a rival establishment, and, above all, the bad payer, &c., may sometimes be put off by the excuse of the article not being in stock, or the exercise of similar diplomacy. In its strictly legal aspect, it would seem that the pharmacist may not refuse his ministry to the blackest sheep of the flock of bad payers. Yet some French medical syndicates not only acknowledge the right of their members to refuse a "call" to the bedside of a patient who has previously refused to pay their fees, but exact that no other member of the syndicate shall do so. And why (asks M. Crouzel, the La Réole pharmacist, who quotes this very pertinent illustration) should there be one rule for the doctor and another for the pharmacist?

Colonial and Foreign News.

INCREASED CAPITAL.—The Colombo Apothecaries' Company (Limited) held its annual general meeting on April 28, at which a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared on the ordinary shares. An extraordinary general meeting followed, at which a resolution was passed, increasing the capital of the company from 400,000r. to 800,000r. in view of the growing business.

GERMAN TRADE IN 1902.—In his annual report Mr. Consul-General Swabach says that the depression in trade and industry which was experienced in 1901 continued to make itself felt, though in a less degree, during 1902. The shock given to credit in 1901 by the failure of the Leipsic and other banks, as well as by the bankruptcy of many industrial undertakings, was fortunately not increased by a repetition of similar calamities, the failures in 1902 being few and unimportant. In general the past year may be characterised as one showing a healthy recuperation and consolidation of trade and industry. The exports of drugs, apothecaries' wares, and of colours amounted to 20,081,000l. in 1902, against 18,089,000l. in 1901 and 17,633,000l. in 1900. Of potassium cyanide, 285,000l. worth was exported, against 182,000l. in 1901. The increase was chiefly to British South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, the Transvaal, and Japan.

BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—In consequence of the representations made by the foreign Ministers accredited to Brazil, a Bill was drafted last October to revise the Customs regulations, which have been a prolific source of complaint for months past. Under the provisions of this Bill, one of the Consular invoices, hitherto necessary, is abolished, reducing their number to three, the one abolished being that which accompanies the cargo and was delivered by the captain to the Customs. The other three Consular invoices are retained on the ground that they are absolutely necessary for Customs and statistical purposes. By another clause the legalisation of Consular invoices are obtainable at any Brazilian Consulate, whether at the port of shipment or at the place from which the merchandise is forwarded. The penalties for trivial errors in nomenclature are abolished, and a liberal allowance is made for discrepancies in weight and quality between the Consular invoice and the actual merchandise. This Bill was passed by the House of Deputies in December last, and would in the ordinary course have been presented to the Senate; but this body closed its Session somewhat abruptly, and the Bill will not come before it till June or July.

TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Seddon has declared the total value of exports for the year ending March 31, 1903, at 15,003,000l., an increase of over 2,800,000l. upon the previous twelve months. The value of imports in the same period (exclusive of specie and parcels) was 10,831,180l., or 408,456l. less than the preceding year. We give below comparative tables of values of imports of drug-trade interest for four years:

	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£
Drugs, medicines, chemicals and druggists' ware ...	295,092	323,021	326,183	370,922
Oilmen's stores, soap, &c....	93,952	93,999	108,146	109,855
Opium	3,499	6,934	4,299	98
Oil, castor (bulk)	9,960	11,408	12,568	17,628
Oil, linseed	19,407	33,755	44,182	46,635
Oil, kerosene	51,363	109,513	128,656	116,880
Oil, other	44,227	49,925	51,410	67,647
Photographic goods ...	22,750	23,078	29,996	29,135

JAPANESE MERCHANTS AND THE TARIFF.—The Japanese Vice-Consul in London has addressed a strong despatch to his Government on the subject of malpractices by Japanese merchants. According to this despatch, Japanese firms occupying a high position in Japan asked an English firm to invoice its goods some 20 or 30 per cent. below their current value, and even demanded that blank invoices should be furnished. These proposals were based on the assertion

that a common practice in Japan is to evade Customs duties, and they were backed up by a very unequivocal intimation that failure to comply would involve loss of custom for the English firm. It is added that many epistles of a like tenor are on file, and that their holders are willing to submit them for consular inspection at any time.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
April 1, 1903. 6d. per copy, post free.

ALLEGED MERCURIAL POISONING.—In the Metropolitan District Court, Sydney, on March 24, Dr. L. Gordon Davidson, of Balmain, was sued for 100*l.* damages for negligent treatment by Mary Hurley, an elderly spinster. The plaintiff alleged that at the end of October Dr. Davidson prescribed for her, and the medicine inflamed her mouth, made her gums swell, and loosened the teeth, which began to drop out. The chemist who dispensed the medicine would not tell her what it contained. She took the prescription to another chemist, who told her it contained mercury. Several doctors were called for the defence, and agreed generally with Dr. Davidson's treatment. The amount of mercury in the medicine was less than the minimum dose prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia. In addressing the jury, the Judge said the case was narrowed to one point—whether the defendant gave the plaintiff notice or warning as to the probable or possible effect of the use of the drug upon her. The defendant had said that he did give her notice that the medicine might produce a particular effect, and that if it did she was to cease taking it and see him again. Verdict for the defendant.

P.A.T.A. APPRECIATION.—At the annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales some of the speakers made complimentary reference to the work of the P.A.T.A. in Great Britain. Mr. Cox said it was hardly possible to take up a trade journal published in Great Britain without finding announcements that articles are on the P.A.T.A. list, and that prices are protected. The assertions made by a number of proprietary-medicine manufacturers particularly that the P.A.T.A. has been anything but a success are rather costly comments upon these announcements. The Association are undoubtedly making great headway. Mr. Long, who followed, said that Mr. Cox had suggested the remedy for the cutting that exists quite as acutely in N.S.W. as in England. As soon as the chemists of New South Wales recognise the power of combination they will get results similar to those secured by the P.A.T.A. in England. As soon as ever they know that "union is strength" they can make terms with the wholesaler and the manufacturer, but so long as they are content with merely asking things, without having any weight or strength behind them, they will get just as good results as they have achieved up to the present, and no other.

Deed of Arrangement.

Kellett, Mary Alice, 87 and 89 Chapel Street, Salford, Druggist and Drysalter. Trustee, Arthur S. Brewis, 60 King Street, Manchester, chartered accountant. Dated May 14; filed May 18. Liabilities unsecured, 785*l.* 18*s.*; estimated net assets, 769*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Amongst the creditors are:

	£	s.	d.
Bleasdale (Limited), York	...	...	...
Blundell, Spence & Co. (Limited), Hull	104	0	0
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool	...	18	0 0
Oakey, J., & Sons (Limited), London	...	29	0 0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester	...	17	0 0
Steel, J., & Co., Liverpool	...	55	0 0
Thom, D., Domeier & Co. (Limited), Pendleton	...	15	0 0
Vauxhall Methyating Company, Liver- pool	...	64	0 0
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester	...	16	0 0

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Woods, S. J., and Edwards, J., under the style of J. Woods & Co., Aldershot, manufacturers of mineral waters, essences, syrups, cordials, wines, vinegar, brewers of non-intoxicating ales, stout, ginger-beer, ginger-ale, and coal and coke merchants.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Wilmot, James, Clifton Crescent, Old Kent Road, S.E., late Watford, late mineral-water manufacturer.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re MORGAN M. DARCY, Tipperary, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—A first dividend of 5*s.* in the pound has been made by order of the Dublin Bankruptcy Court on debts amounting 958*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Re ARTHUR MACDONALD, lately trading as a Chemist at 11 Eccles New Road, Salford.—The first meeting of the creditors was fixed to be held at Manchester on May 15, but there was no meeting. Only one proof had been filed. The public examination is fixed for June 10.

Re SAMUEL HALLSWORTH, Amberley Road, Armley, Chemical manufacturer.—An assignment was made in this case about two years ago, 16*s.* 8*d.* in the pound being paid. Last week Mr. Hallsworth paid the whole of his creditors the balance, together with 4-per-cent. interest from the date of assignment.

Re RICHARD HOULT (trading as the Unique Trading Company), Lockwood Road, Doncaster, Patent medicine Proprietor.—The Official Receiver of the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court, as trustee under this failure, reports that the estate has realised sufficient to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 3*s.* 6½*d.* in the pound.

Re REGINALD JOHN FRANCIS, 45 (late 18) Station Road, Workington, Cumberland, lately trading as Francis (Limited) Chemist.

The public examination took place at Cockermonth on May 18. In reply to the Official Receiver (Mr. K. J. Hough), debtor stated that he commenced business as a chemist at Workington in May last year. He bought the business of Mr. Archibald for 50*l.* He was previously a student at Westminster College. He was not then earning his living, and his father made him an allowance. Before going to Workington he was an assistant in London at a salary of 45*l.* a year. Previous to starting in business at Workington he borrowed 300*l.* from a Miss Harris, to whom he was engaged to be married. This was to buy the business, and he also borrowed from a friend 90*l.*, in small sums, for living purposes. He owed 64*l.* 10*s.* of that sum. His furniture cost 50*l.* When he went to Workington he had no property, and when he commenced business he was practically insolvent. He traded as Francis (Limited), and he got seven people to join with him in forming a company, but something was wrong with the papers, and the negotiations came to an end. He paid 15*l.* on account of these negotiations. He did not call himself "Francis (Limited)" in order to get credit.

By the Registrar: He first used the word "limited" about a month after he started business.

Why did you do so?—Negotiations were then going on for forming a limited company.

You used it knowing it was wrong?—No, I did not.

The Official Receiver: Were you really so simple as to believe the business was being carried on by a company?—Yes; I had signed the necessary papers.

Who were there in this company?—My wife, father, sister, mother, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Stephenson.

When did you find out that it was not a company?—About a week ago.

Continuing, debtor stated that his takings were about 6*l.* 10*s.* per week, and there would be about 2*l.* 10*s.* net profit. He was living above that sum on account of his wife being seriously ill. He had not been drinking excessively during the past three months, as he had nothing to spend.

The Official Receiver said according to the calculation he had made the cash statement furnished by debtor was 200*l.* ont, and the examination was adjourned for debtor to prepare an amended cash statement.

In Montreal.

THE increase of the business of Messrs. Evans & Sons (Limited), Montreal, necessitated a considerable enlargement of their offices and warehouse-space, and the



EVANS & SONS' PREMISES IN MONTREAL.

extent of the development can be readily understood when it is stated that the area of ground covered by the buildings of the firm to-day is double what it was a few years ago. As we have previously mentioned, the pressure which was felt in



GLIMPSE IN THE OFFICES.

the buildings in St.-Jean-Baptiste Street compelled the directors to turn their attention to the neighbouring property, and they secured a block which extended into St.-Gabriel Street (32 to 36), embracing a frontage of 80 feet. The ground space has an area of 8,000 square feet. The ground

floor is occupied by the principal offices, which include the bookkeeping department, counting-house, as well as the private office of Mr. A. B. Evans, who has control of the Canadian and American business, and who is assisted by Mr. J. A. Dyke. The offices are handsomely furnished in fittings of chestnut and oak, with dividing partitions of frosted plate glass, the whole presenting a very solid and up-to-date appearance. The transference of the offices to St.-Gabriel Street has given very much greater space for the warehouses, laboratories, and mills, the whole block now forming an establishment without its equal in Canada in the drug-trade. The sundries-room and photographic department find a home in the second storey. The rapid development of the photographic trade compelled the firm to make better provision for this rapidly growing section, in which they were the pioneers in the drug-trade in Canada. It is now quite a business in itself.

The cellar of the new building is devoted to bonded goods, of which the firm have to carry an enormous stock owing to the protective tariff of the Dominion. The building is fitted throughout with a system of automatic sprinklers placed in such a way that there is no space of six square feet not protected in case of fire. To make further provision against this risk a tank holding 100,000 gals. of water is built on the roof so that the building could be deluged if need be in a few minutes. In addition to the expansion of the laboratory



BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

and mills in St.-Jean-Baptiste Street the firm have made an extension of three storeys, providing a new pan-room, distilling-department, and granulating-room, each of which is about four times larger than its predecessor. The space devoted to the receiving, shipping, city department, wets, dries, and patents has been doubled. The system of telephoning is very complete, and includes communications with the New York house, which is under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Hedley, and the Toronto house, which is in charge of Mr. Spencer. The firm is represented by a staff of travellers who cover the entire Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Lower Ports, and Prince Edward Island.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS. For chemists and druggists. Second and enlarged edition. London: The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 1902. Pp. 88. Price 2s. 6d.—This edition is a decided advance on the first edition (*vide the Lancet*, June 3, 1899, page 1498), so that the book now forms an excellent little guide on the subject of urine-analysis, care having been taken to include just those methods which give trustworthy results, and which are an aid to medical diagnosis. Urine-analysis, however, seems to us in the wrong place in the hands of the druggists, although, of course, the druggist is an educated man who must necessarily have a knowledge of chemical analysis. The view of the writer is that "no class of men is better fitted to fill this office than are pharmacists." Of course, the pharmacist is nearer at hand as a rule than the analyst, but the office is clearly more within the province of the latter than of the former. We wonder whether pharmacists have studied the cryoscopic method of examining urine; it is not referred to in this book.—*Lancet*.

On Sherwood Rise.

MESSRS. NEWBALL & MASON ANNOUNCE TO-DAY THAT THEY HAVE ENTERED INTO NEW PREMISES.

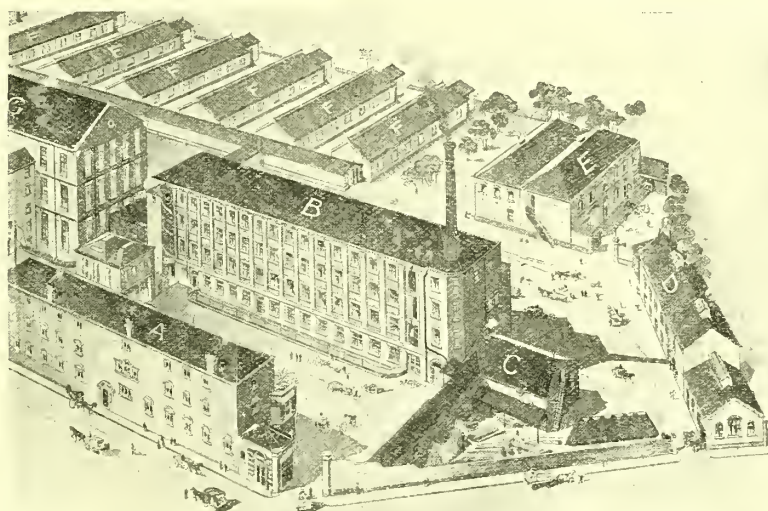
"GOOD! it's Mason's" is almost proverbial by now, and whether uttered by the sturdy reaper or the jolly farmer, it speaks of the home-brewed herb-beer made from Mason's extract of herbs. This article proposes to tell the history of the preparation and of the business which has been built up on it, the occasion being the removal of Messrs. Newball & Mason from Hyson Green Works, Nottingham, to much larger buildings on Sherwood Rise, some 300 yards away from the factory they had occupied since the latter part of 1890. They were in Park Row before that, and still earlier Mr. Mason's pharmacy in Nottingham served to start extract of herbs on the world, and to edge him away from the retail drug-counter. This is where the story begins, and it is worth putting on record, as is the evolution of all modern industries which have sprung from the fertile brains of druggists who have had more than a one-man share of energy and enterprise.

I may say at the outset (writes the C. & D. representative who visited the new works) that the future of the industry will depend largely upon Mr. Benjamin Deaville, the junior partner of the firm—for Mr. Mason has well earned his leisure, and knows how to take it, with due regard to his responsibilities as the founder of the firm and unblunted interest in its present doings. Mr. Thomas Mason, the register of chemists and druggists tells us, passed the qualifying examination on February 10, 1871. A year later he bought from his master, Mr. Newball, the retail pharmacy which he had carried on successfully. He proposed to trade as "Mason, late Newball," so as to keep up the *kudos*; but this horrified Mr. Newball, and the style became Newball & Mason. In 1873 Mr. Mason married Miss Newball, whose interest in his work helped him on and never abated until her death a few months ago. The early days of extract of herbs were all hard work. When the extract was perfected into a marketable article, its originator did the manufacturing, with limited appliances and resources, far into the small hours of the morning. There was little romance in the discovery, and less prospect of the fortune which has come to Mr. Mason from it. One day an old country lady, who came regularly to his shop for a supply of certain herbs for beer, said to him, "Can't you make all these things into a liquid for me, to save the trouble of boiling?" The question was put more than once before Mr. Mason found time to help his customer, and when he commenced to give her the liquid he had to keep up the supply; then, in 1875, it became a regular stock article with him, put up exactly as it is now. By the time that Mr. Deaville went to Mr. Mason as an apprentice, the business in the extract was getting to be of greater importance than the retail connection. Advertising in a quiet way had helped him to make the extract known, and before the end of three years Mr. Deaville had decided not to follow up pharmacy but to go in for the manufacturing side if Mr. Mason would let him. They were agreed upon that point, and have worked together like father and son, until there is

no part of the British Empire where "Good! it's Mason's" is unknown. More than the extract now goes, of course, to make up the business, as will presently be seen.

In this narrative I have not attempted to elaborate the essentials which have stimulated the growth of the business. Any retail chemist with ten fingers, a slender purse, and aspirations for better things can feel what the other essentials are. Such a one is exactly in the position that Mr. Mason was thirty years ago, except that there was no extract for herb-beer then, and the field is full now. Success is latent for those who discover some other unsatisfied requirements.

When Newball & Mason removed from Park Row to Hyson Green Works in 1890 they did not dream that their business would outgrow the accommodation there. A few years later they had the opportunity of purchasing several acres of ground on Sherwood Rise, whereon stood a large lace-factory. They bought it, in view of eventualities which were reached last year. Sherwood Rise is one of the delightful residential suburbs of Nottingham. Like the rest of the town, it is hilly. Not many years ago it was



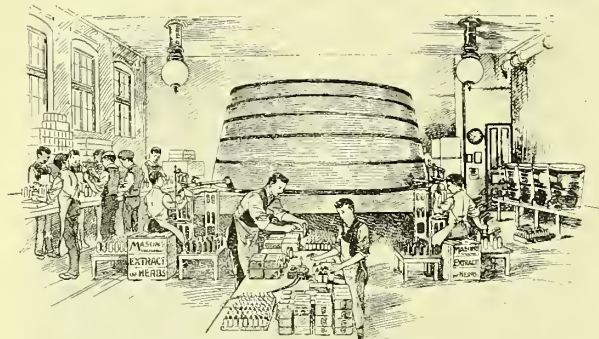
GENERAL VIEW OF PREMISES.

A, Administrative Building. B, The Main Building. C, Steam Laboratory behind Saw-mill. D, Extract and Grinding Houses. E, Experimental Laboratory. F, Stores and Herb-packing Departments. G, Lace-factory.

covered with verdure, and even now it is capped with woods, and from the factory-windows one looks to the wooded hills over the other side of the town. In Mr. Mason's morning-room I saw a portrait of his father-in-law, Mr. Newball, when a boy of 12. It was not painted by a Royal Academician, but he was one of those artists who occasionally preserve topography for us. In this case he set the boy and his younger sister in the foreground of Sherwood Rise, which was unspotted by the builder, and surmounted, as now, by the church with high spire. Happily, some of the greenery still remains, for factory-extension in Nottingham does not now mean "more smoke," because manufacturers take advantage of the splendid electric supply that the Corporation provides, thus saving vegetation and the labour-bill. This fact strikes one on entering Messrs. Newball & Mason's Sherwood Rise factory. Electric motors drive the machinery, and its two large steam-boilers are used for steam-pans and similar work.

The firm have been moving into the new place during the past few months, and are now nearly straight. It has been

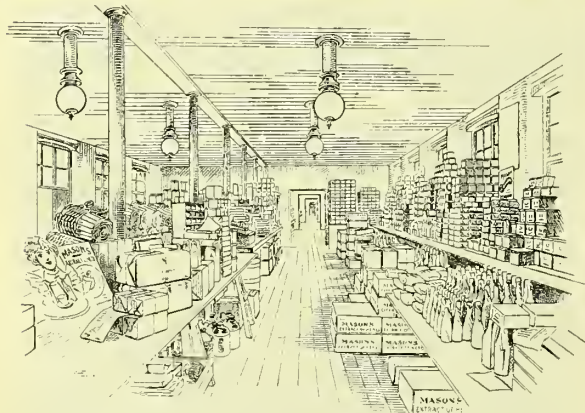
a tough job, for a good deal of adaptation has been going on, and as the firm do everything themselves, with their own bricklayers, carpenters, and fitters, it has, perhaps, been slower work than if they had given it out to contract. The premises consist of an administrative building in Beech Avenue, a four-storey factory standing in the spacious



BOTTLING MASON'S EXTRACT.

yard behind the administrative building, and a series of smaller buildings beside and behind the main factory. The alterations on the administrative building were not complete at the time of my visit to Sherwood Rise, but I saw sufficient to note that the general office is to be a spacious apartment on the ground floor; from this a comfortable pitch-pine staircase ascends to the upper floor, the west end of which is to be Mr. Deville's room, with a deep bay-window that will give him a view of all that is going on outside; and if he wish, he can step out by a door-window to a lead-covered verandah. The rest of this floor will be devoted to advertising-control.

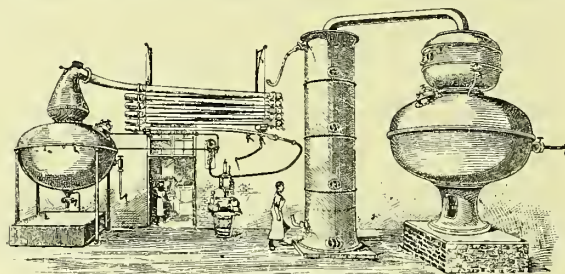
The manufactory is a substantial brick building 150 feet long by 30 feet wide. I commenced the inspection at the top, and without attempting to go into detail, which would burden our space, I shall run over the main features. First, I came to a room equipped with the latest machinery for compressing tablets; next, to a magnificent apartment, the whole width of the building and half its length, which is used for making granular preparations and effervescing and other powders. Some time ago the firm acquired the formula and rights of W. H. Atkinson's granular efferves-



GENERAL STOCKROOM IN MAIN BUILDING.

cent citrate of magnesia, so that their granulating-process is very efficient. They have made good provision for it, too, a dozen granulating-trays of large area affording them the means of turning out $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of citrate per day. Beyond this apartment is a packing-room, where the workers were busy getting ready an order for 100 gross of health-saline in

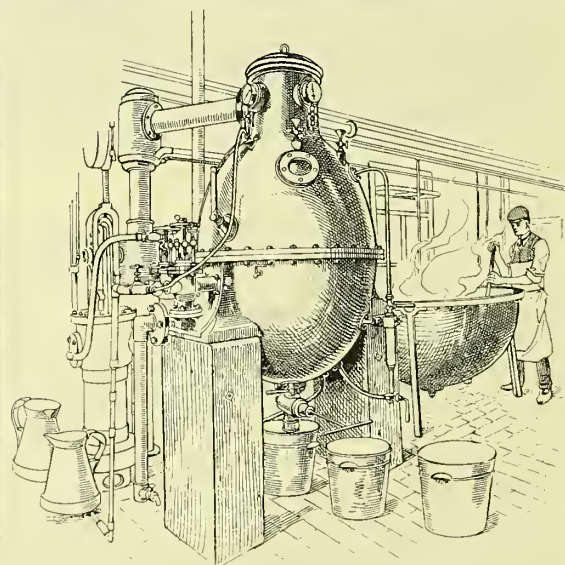
the tins that have become so popular. Other things were in the packing-process here, and it was noticed that the workers wore white overalls and caps—"which go to the wash every week," Mr. Deville explained. I also noticed here a series of small, almost portable, drying-ovens, which are useful for ensuring that bottles are really dry. There are larger ovens in the bottle-washing house, where all bottles are dried, but should any show a trace of moisture



MAMMOTH STILL.

when they reach the packers, in they go into the small ovens.

The next section of the factory is given over to the disciples of Caxton. The firm do all the press-work they can in the production of labels, handbills, showcards, and cartons, and give out orders of millions of this or that to be done by lithography. I counted seven printing-machines driven by an electric motor, and a dozen or more compositors' frames. I was curious about some neatly embossed showcards, and Mr. Deville took me into the room where they are made and showed me how. Then, when I began to question him about styles of printing, he walked me



CORNER IN STEAM LABORATORY.

through the stationery store-room—yards of groaning shelves, piles of printed matter, stacks of showcards, "about 3,000l. worth," he summed up. Next we went into a sample-room, where the youthful spirit creeps back to one as one inspects advertising toys and novelties. Here Mr. Deville is in his element. These are amongst the selling-agents of the house, and he tells how every order that comes in every morning is gone over by himself, and he apportions to it the

nature and number of advertising ideas that will go with it. This should really be another story; certainly there was another roomful, nearly all devoted to means for making known to the world the qualities of Mason's essence of coffee, which the herb-extract is almost jealous of.

Descending to the first floor, one finds that it is wholly given up to stock; a magnificently lighted apartment it is, whence come by one end the various products from the laboratories, and they gradually pass along through the packers' hands to the perfect state ready for distribution to the firm's customers. This method is general. Thus, into the west gate of the premises all raw products and materials are received, and goods when completed to order are despatched by the north gate. But everything that can be made on the premises is made—even wood boxes, for which there are a saw-mill and box-making machines.

The ground floor is, saving for an export department, devoted to bottling of extract of herbs and essence of coffee, and certain stages of their production. Here are a steam laboratory and a still-room (which includes an original spirit-recovery apparatus designed by Mr. Deaville). The largest stills brought from the Hyson Green Works are too big to get into the building, and they have been erected outside, where they receive many a hundredweight of hops and other ingredients of the herb-extract, or assist in making the firm's wine-essences. This does not exhaust the manufacturing section. One goes into what is called the "extract-room"—it is really part of another building—and here finds vacuum evaporating-pans and a vacuum still, besides several mammoth evaporating-pans, the largest having a capacity of 1,500 gals., and the next 1,200 gals.—a tremendous leap from the evaporating-dish that Mr. Mason used in the early seventies. The rest of this building has two floors, which are exclusively used for grinding; and here is a gas-engine for the machinery, which is to make electric light as well.

From this building I passed on a brief visit to another, where Mr. H. P. Cooper, F.C.S., the firm's chemist, has a well-equipped and large analytical and experimental laboratory, over which is an apartment devoted exclusively to bottling culinary and wine essences and other fine products. The department system had by this time unfolded itself, and it only required a walk through three of the isolated smaller buildings to see this perfected, for there in separate buildings were stores of herbs and spices with workers packing them; medicated wines and sauces similarly; and others are used as warehouses for drugs, chemicals, essential oils, bottles, tins, and all that goes to complete the varied products of the house: I will not venture to catalogue them. There is room for expansion—more ground, other buildings. One of the latter is a lace-factory as large as the main building, and contiguous with it. This belongs to Messrs. Newball & Mason.

After the tour of inspection we returned to the principals temporary office and discussed many things, but I will give only one point from Mr. Mason's store of information regarding the brewing of herb-beer. It is as to the use of German yeast. Few know how to use it. This is what Mr. Mason says: "Take a piece the size of a walnut and crush it gently in a bowl with lukewarm water—half a cupful or so. Add two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar, and let it rest for a quarter of an hour. Then you'll find that it has risen up to fill the bowl, and it is ready to put into your brew." To which a gentle voice added, "If you use our extract, you will have a Sherwood Rise, and you'll say, 'Good! it's Mason's.'"

The pictures fill in the blanks of the story.

MADAGASCAR imported patent medicines to the value of \$269 in 1902, an increase of \$160 over the figures for 1901.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with O. N. DALTON, Esq., O.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 22, 1903.)

"ASEPTINOL"; for a skin-ointment. By the Aseptinol Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, c/o Marks & Clerk, 18 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 251,322.

"ASMARGO"; for cough-cures. By P. F. Brittain, 110 Cannon Street, E.C. 252,150.

"LACTAGOL" (no claim for "Lacta"); for goods in Classes 3 and 42. By E. T. Pearson, Hamburg, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 252,851 and 252,852.

"IXIO"; for chemicals. By J. C. Meacher, 61 Stroud Green Road, N., chemist. 253,077.

"REMBRONA" and "SELTONA"; for photographic papers. By A. & M. Zimmermann, 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 253,010 and 253,184.

"VINOZO"; for foodstuffs. By Sutcliffe & Bingham (Limited), Cornbrook, Manchester. 252,474.

"SUSTENE"; for cattle-foods. By F. Gotthard, Bearwood Hill Road, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent. 252,828.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 29, 1903.)

Representation of a bath with letters P. E. B.; for chemicals. By the Pure Enamel Bath Company (Limited), 17 Coleman Street, E.C. 250,207.

Device of a steamer once repeated; for photographic goods. By Ilford (Limited), Roden Street, Ilford, E. 252,580.

"RICKSHA" and device of Kaffir and ricksha; for chemicals. By A. Fergusson & Co. (Limited), 38 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 253,007.

Device of a daisy; for chemicals. By the Puritas Disinfectants Company (Limited), 13 Wellington Street, Leicester. 251,890.

"CARBOLIMO" (no claim for "Carbol"); for disinfectants. By Poulson & Williams, trading as "The Dry Prepared Mortar Company," 6 Stanley Road, Bootle, Lancs. 252,979.

"GALLICIN" (no claim for "Gall" or "Gallic"); for chemicals. By Chemical Works Sandoz, Basle, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 251,589.

"CHINAPHENIN" (no claim for "China"); for medicine. By Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co., Frankfurt-on-Main, c/o Johnsons & Willcox, 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 252,442.

"OZOTE" (no claim for "Ozo"); for a medicine. By W. B. Picken, 35 Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W. 252,618.

Facsimile signature of applicant on labels; for a liniment. By A. J. Millward, 34 Gloucester Avenue, New Lenton, Nottingham. 252,721.

"LICORICINE" (no claim for "Liquorice"); for a medicine. By Mandall & Co. (Limited), Tower Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 252,854.

"CHOLOGEN" (no claim for "Cholo"); for medicinal preparations and tablets. By H. Rosenberg, Berlin, c/o H. Haddan & Co., 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 253,036.

"SPRINTOLINE"; for an embrocation. By P. R. Lewis, 7 Guildhall Square, Carmarthen, chemist. 253,208.

"FORMOGEN"; for chemicals. By Knoll & Co., Lindwigshafen-on-Rhine, c/o Mewhorn, Ellis & Pryor, 70 Chancery Lane, W.C. 253,305.

"OPAX"; for patent medicines. By G. Pearson, trading as Medical Carbon Company, 17 Angel Row, Market Place, Nottingham. 253,457.

"FILMARON"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By C. F. Boehringer & Söhne, Waldhof, c/o Johnsons & Willcox, 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 253,495.

"VIDEX"; for a camera. By Adams & Co., 26 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 253,407.

Label-device including portrait of Rembrandt for "Rembrandt Papier" for photography. By F. H. Császár, Vienna, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 252,149.

A Buenos Ayres Pharmacy.

WE have on several occasions during the past few years published notes respecting the pharmacy of Senor Diego Gibson in Buenos Ayres. Through the courtesy of Mr. Alexr. Robertson, chemist, Oban, who periodically visits South America in connection with his sheep-dip business, we are able to give in this American issue some pictures of Senor Gibson's places of business. These are selected from a series of photographs which Mr. Robertson brought to us



PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

when he returned from his recent trip, which included an inspection of his sheep-farm in Patagonia.

Senor Gibson's principal establishment is at the corner of Defensa and Alsina. It is a magnificent three-storey building, the ground floor being devoted to the retail pharmacy. This is fitted up in English style, and English methods are followed in conducting the business, for, as his name shows, Senor Gibson has ties with the Old Country. In the pharmacy are five assistants and a cashier, who attend exclusively to customers, as a distinct staff of six assistants



PHARMACY IN PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

is engaged in the dispensing department, where from 150 to 200 prescriptions are dispensed daily.

A large part of the building is devoted to the wholesale branch of the business, and the photographs of the warehouses and other departments of the wholesale reveal an unexpected degree of organisation and enterprise. As a typical example of the departments, we have selected a view of the laboratory.

Senor Gibson's branch establishment is in a building which belongs to the Royal Insurance Company, and is situated at the corner of San Martin and Bartolome Mitre. The part of this magnificent building that we show is occupied by the pharmacy. Here four assistants and a cashier

are employed in the retail section, and five dispensers in the dispensing department.

This department is as well equipped as that in the



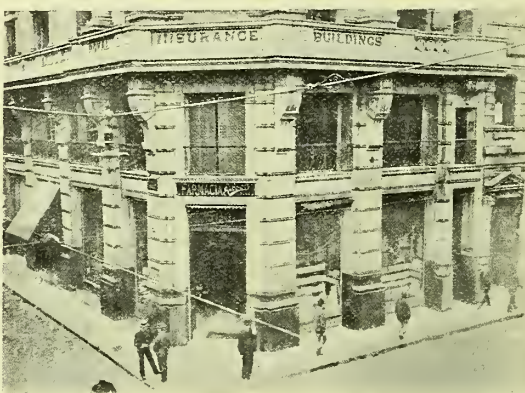
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

principal establishment, and about 150 prescriptions are dispensed daily. One of the features of the branch is a



LABORATORY.

sterilising-room. We give one view of it. Buenos Ayres surgeons give their patients very full prescriptions for

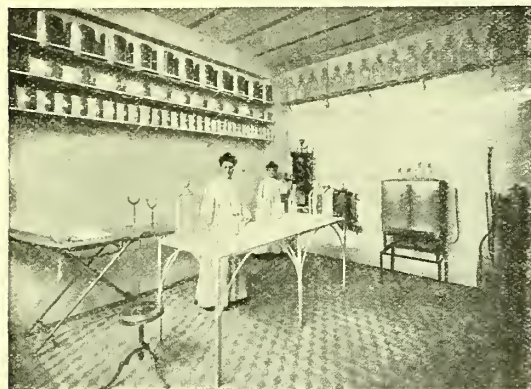


BRANCH PHARMACY.

everything required [for an operation, and everything is sterilised in this room or otherwise prepared according to

the surgeon's order. Cotton-wool, gauzes, lint, &c., are sent out in nickel boxes which have been sterilised in Lord's autoclave; and sterilised water for the surgeon's use is sent out in 5-litre bottles. If need be, Senor Gibson also lends the operating-table.

While Senor Gibson conducts both pharmacies with full regard to the scientific developments of medicine and



STERILISING-ROOM.

pharmacy, he keeps pace with modern methods of business, and has not a few medicinal and toilet specialities which are widely known in South America. He is the head of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners in the Argentine Republic.

Royal Society's Conversazione.

ON Friday, May 15, this Society gave its first evening reception for the season in Burlington House, and, as usual on these occasions, there were many interesting scientific exhibits. In the Office Professor Silvanus P. Thompson showed photographs and objects relating to Dr. William Gilbert, of Colchester (1544-1603), author of the treatise "De Magnete," and Professor T. E. Thorpe exhibited the apparatus for the detection and estimation of minute quantities of arsenic in beer and brewing-materials, as recommended by the Departmental Committee of the Board of Inland Revenue. The more novel of these was an electrolytic arrangement for the generation of arseniuretted hydrogen from beer or brewing-materials containing small quantities of arsenic. This consists of a small glass vessel, open at the bottom, placed within a porous cell, which itself stands in a cylindrical glass vessel surrounded by cold water. A band of platinum encircling the porous cell forms the anode, and the cathode consists of sheet platinum, cone-shaped, suspended in the glass vessel. The electrolyte is dilute sulphuric acid, and the hydrogen and arseniuretted hydrogen generated at the cathode are dried and passed through a heated glass tube, when the arsenic is deposited. The electric current, if taken from the main supply, is reduced to the required intensity by passing through a rheostat consisting of incandescent lamps, and a number of tests can be carried out simultaneously. In the apparatus shown, the charging-board was arranged for four tests.

The officers' room contained a new coherer, as applied to wireless telegraphy, which has been designed by Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Alexander Muirhead, and some excellent hydrogen thermometers by Dr. Morris W. Travers. The thermometers are intended for the measurement of temperatures between 0° and -253° C.

Dr. Alan B. Green (of the Government Lymph Laboratories) showed in the Reception-room chloroformed calf-lymph and the apparatus for making it. By means of the apparatus sterile air charged with chloroform-vapour is passed through a watery emulsion of calf-vaccine, which becomes saturated

with chloroform (1 in 200), beyond which it cannot go. The extraneous micro-organisms originally present in the vaccine-emulsion are thus killed in from one to six hours, while the vaccine remains fully potent for vaccination. It takes four weeks to eliminate extraneous micro-organisms by the glycerin process.

Sir William Crookes exhibited in the Council-room specimens to illustrate the emanations of radium. Here the most attractive exhibit was the spinthariscopes, which is intended to show the scintillation of radium nitrate. If a solid piece of nitrate is brought near the screen of this instrument, and the surface examined with a pocket-lens magnifying about twenty diameters, scintillating spots are seen to be sparsely scattered over the surface. On bringing the radium nearer the screen the scintillations become more numerous and brighter, until when close together the flashes follow each other so quickly that the surface looks like a "turbulent luminous sea"—to quote Sir William's poetic phrase.

In the same room Dr. W. J. Russell exhibited photographs of dust-deposits formed by burning magnesium in a closed space. A glass plate is then introduced and left in the dust-laden atmosphere for six or seven minutes, when beautiful figures are obtained if the plate is warmer than the air.

The principal Library contained some colour-photographs of spectra by Messrs. E. Edser and E. Senior, done by Lippmann's process, and several physical exhibits, which space will not allow us to refer to in detail. Here the instrument which attracted chemists most was the "Elastometer," designed by Mr. A. E. Tutton, to measure the amount of bending suffered by a thin plate of any substance under investigation, when supported near its ends against a pair of platinum-iridium knife-edges, under a known weight applied at its centre, thus determining the elasticity of the substance.

There were numerous biological and astronomical exhibits in this apartment, and a few of a medical character, including a specimen of trypanosoma found by Dr. Castellani in cerebro-spinal fluid from sleeping-sickness patients (Uganda).

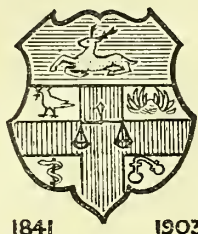
Professor J. Norman Collie exhibited fossils in Cambrian quartzite, which were found on the surface of a glacier in Desolation Valley (near Laggan Railway Station), Canadian Rocky Mountains.

In the Committee-room Mr. T. Matthews exhibited incandescent oil-burners designed for use in the Trinity House Light-house Service. The intensity of the single-mantle burner for flashing lights is 1,100 candles, and the consumption of oil 1 pint per hour; the intensity of the triple-mantle burner for fixed and occulting lights is 2,700 candles, and the consumption of oil 3 pints per hour, the flashing-point of the oil being in each case from 145° to 160° F. (close test).

In the course of the evening two demonstrations by means of the electric lantern were given. The first was by Sir Benjamin Baker, illustrative of the Nile Dam Works, and this was followed by Professor Harold B. Dixon's photographs of explosion-flames, taken on very rapidly-moving films, which demonstrated the genesis of the explosion-wave as the flame travels from the point of ignition, and the influence of reflexions from the ends of the tube. He also showed photographs of sound-waves moving through the explosion-flame, by which the approximate temperature of the flame may be calculated.

Amongst those present at the *conversazione* was the Prince of Wales.

GIDEON HARVEY, physician to Charles II., rendered considerable service to medicine by counselling the use of a few remedies the action of which was understood. He showed that the sixty or seventy ingredients of Venice treacle and mithridate were mostly incompatible, and that these compounds owed their virtue solely to the opium which they contained. He parodied Sydenham's famous "expectant attitude" towards diseases with which he was unfamiliar in a witty little book called "The Art of Curing Disease by Expectation." Gideon Harvey's services to medicine never met with the recognition which they deserved, partly on account of his bitter hostility towards all his contemporaries, and towards the College of Physicians in particular, and partly on account of his inveterate habit of hinting in all his works that he possessed secret remedies and specifics against all diseases. But the pharmacopoeias published after his day show that his views were tacitly accepted, as most of the loathsome and absurd preparations which he condemned were left out.—Dr. L. G. Guthrie in a Lecture to the Harveian Society of London.



The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

ONE annual meeting of the Society is much like another, but this week the organisers of the dinner succeeded in introducing a little novelty. Thus they invited the Presidents of provincial and metropolitan pharmaceutical Associations to attend, and about a score of them responded. We were pleased to hear from several of these gentlemen that the gathering struck them as something unique in the annals of pharmacy. It appeared to us that it was more pharmaceutical than usual, but there were fewer representatives of learned societies. When the Whitehall Room was reached we found an overflow table on the dais, and by the time the viands were disposed of the speech-programme revealed a distinct novelty, in so far as all the toasts, except that of the Society and its President, were given from the chair in brief prepared speeches. This departure was designed to enable everybody who had to speak to say what they had to say, and allow all to get to the cloak-room before 11 o'clock, which was done.

The proceedings were harmonious throughout—almost. Four members of Parliament were present, and two of them spoke—Mr. Remnant and Mr. Marshall Hall. Both are backers of the Pharmacy Bill, and both seemed much alarmed about the directorate clause. Mr. Marshall Hall's speech was the more inspiring effort, withal his discourse dwelt upon two main topics—the necessity for plenary powers to enable the Pharmaceutical Society to control the etiquette of the profession, and the desirability of not requiring pharmacy companies to have qualified directors, but to insist upon companies' shop-managers being solely responsible for the control of the shops they have charge of. The speech recalled the composition of the speaker's father's favourite pill—equal parts of aloes extract, soap, treacle, and liquorice extract. The learned K.C. purged the Pharmacy Bill with aloes, mollified our conceit with platitudes as to the etiquette that would suppress infamous conduct, and sweetened the whole by his native gift of repartee and humour. The most dignified speech of the evening came from Sir A. Rücker, of the London University, to whom fell the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and the rarest was spoken by M. Eugène Léger, of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, who spoke briefly in English, and finished in his own tongue.

The Court Glee-singers rendered pleasant music. Each person received an artistic souvenir in the shape of a list of guests, wherein 17 Bloomsbury Square as it is and the Square as it was in 1702 figured as a centrepiece. The sketch introduced here of "the most backboneless set of men in England" is *à propos* of the next day's conditions.



WEDNESDAY'S meeting was almost a fiasco. The attendance was below the average, and there was little attempt on the part of private members to review the work of the year. The President commented upon the annual report and the financial statement in a temperate manner, without illuminating either much. He made a sensible declaration regarding the Pharmacy Bill, disarming criticism on the directorate clause, which he insists is the kernel of the legislation as to company-pharmacy, and he views that clause—indeed, the Bill altogether—as educative both to members of Parliament and chemists. The Bill is making Parliament acquainted with a subject which requires their attention, and their objections to any of the proposals contained in it will serve to show chemists how far their demands are likely to be met by legislation. In concluding his address, Mr. Newsholme became quite valedictory in tone, thanking the permanent officials for their assistance during his period of office. These remarks have probably given rise to the rumour that Mr. C. B. Allen is to succeed to the presidential chair, with Mr. Glyn-Jones as Vice-President. Our experience in these matters is that those outside the Council know more about them than the Councillors themselves.

Following the presidential address, Mr. James Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, submitted in good-humoured style (occasionally caustic and cryptic) a lengthy list of internal reforms. That over, the report was adopted. A strange thing happened then. Mr. Boa had been asked officially to move a vote of thanks to the backers of the Bill. Mr. Carteighe protested, and was backed by two other members of Council, whose objection savoured of opposition to the President. As the Council met before the meeting, it is difficult to understand this lack of unity. It was refreshing, but a childish exhibition. The only other item was furnished by Mr. T. Nicholls, an East London chemist, who wants the Council to take a test-case on titles against companies. His ground is novel, being the use of titles by implication. Mr. Nicholls seems to think the Pharmacy Act contains similar provision to that of Section 3 of the

Dentists Act—viz., prohibition of the use of any name, &c., implying that a person [company, Mr. Nicholls would say] is registered or specially qualified. The second part of his motion was intended in effect to get the Council to follow up the decision in *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*. It showed that he was not acquainted with the subject. Only Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Griffiths, of Cirencester, voted for the motion. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday.

THE DINNER.

It was 7.5. P.M. on Tuesday evening, May 19, when the toastmaster announced that dinner was served by mine host of the Hôtel Métropole. "Mine host" is, we know, a

limited company, but that does not detract from the quality of the dinner which was served to the following gentlemen:

Allen, C. B. (Vice President)	Clayton, W. F.	Hills, Walter	Mitchell, J. A. (Bradford Association)	Squire, G.
Anderson, G.	Clayton's Friend	Hodgkinson, C.	Moon, H.	Squire, P. W.
Antcliffe, H.	Cooling, T.	Hodgson, C. R. (College of Preceptors)	Morson, A.	Stacey, P.
Arnold, H. R.	Cooper, A.	Holmes, C. J.	Morson, T. P.	Stevenson, Dr. T.
Arnold's Friend	Cooper, H. Creemer	Howard, David (Institute of Chemistry)	Moul, F.	Stooke, A. (North Kent Association)
Arrow, J. J.	Cottle, Dr. Wyndham	Howe, F. G.	Naylor, W. A. H.	Street, Colonel A. W. F.
Arrowsmith, A. R.	Cracknell, H.	Howe, W. L.	Newsholme, G. T. W. (President)	Street, Edmund
Atkins, S. R. (Treasurer)	Cross, W. G.	Howe, Sir H. (Royal College of Surgeons)	Pain, R.	Taubman, —
Attfield, Dr. J., F.R.S.	Currie, W. L. (Glasgow and West of Scotland Association)	Hugill, E. A.	Park, C. J.	Thurston, J.
Averill, J. (N. Staffs. Association)	Davey, —	Hugill, J. H.	Parkes, R. J. R.	Tickle, T.
Bainbridge, R. R. (Tees-side Association)	Davies, Thos.	Humphrey, John	Pearmund, H. S. (Tunbridge Wells Association)	Tomkins, W. R.
Bateman, T. H.	Davis, W. A.	Idris, T. H. W., L.C.C. (London Chemists' Association)	Perrédes, P. E. F.	Truman, F.
Battle, J. S. (Lincoln Chemists' Association)	Dixon, R. D.	Idris, jun.	Perry, G. E. (Midland Pharmaceutical Association)	Turney, J. D. (Plymouth Association)
Beddard, John	Druce, G. C. (Oxford Association)	Jackson, C.	Preston, Lieut.-Colonel A. C., V.D.	Umney, C.
Beggs, G. D. (Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland)	Edden, T. L.	Jones, G. E.	Quarrell, W. H.	Umney, J. C.
Bessell, J.	Ekins, A. E. (St. Albans)	Jones, R. H.	Randles, J. Scurrah, M.P.	Vasey, S. A., F.I.C.
Bishop, E. K.	Ewing, J. Laidlaw	Keall, J.	Ransom, F.	Waitt, J. P.
Boa, Peter (Executive, North British Branch)	Fairley, T. (Society of Public Analysts)	King, Hy.	Raper, J. R.	Walker, H.
Bolton, H. N.	Fitzhugh, R. (Nottingham Association)	Landsdown, G. A.	Remnant, J. F., M.P.	Walker, H. J. D., M.R.C.S.
Bolton, H. N., jun.	Foggerty, —	Latreille, A. (Chemists' Assistants' Association)	Rich, S. W. G. (Queensland Pharmacy Board)	Wanklyn, James Leslie, M.P.
Bourdas, I.	Foster, E. D.	Léger, Eugène (Société de Pharmacie de Paris)	Ridgwell, J. B.	Want, W. P.
Bourdas, John	Frampton, Dr. J.	Leng, R.	Ridley, R.	Warren, F. W.
Bowen, J. W. (Western Chemists' Association)	Francis, Alan	Lescher, F. Harwood	Roberts, R. O.	Warren, W.
Branson, F. W. (Leeds Association)	Francis, W. H.	Lewis, D. L.	Robinson, R. A. (Deputy-Chairman L.C.C.)	Watson, —
Brembridge, R. (Secretary)	Frankish, Dr. W. J.	Linstead, E.	Robinson, W. P.	Weld, —
Brown, G. A.	Fuller, J.	MacEwan, Peter	Rogers, F. A.	Weston, S. J.
Browne, W.	Gerrard, A. W.	Marshall-Hall, E., M.P.	Rogerson, W. J.	Weston, T. Iliffe (Master, Salters Company)
Buddles, W.	Gifford, R. L.	Martin, C.	Royle, H. W.	Whiffen, T. J.
Butt, E. Northway	Giles, Wm. (Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association)	Martin, N. H.	Royle, J. W.	White, Dr. Percival
Carteighe, M.	Glanville, Dr.	Martin, T.	Rücker, Sir Arthur (Principal of the University of London)	White, Edmund
Carter, R. W.	Glazebrook, Dr. R. T. (Physical Society)	Martindale, W. H., Ph.D.	Salter, F.	Wigginton, A.
Cassie, R. L.	Glyn-Jones, W. S.	Massey, S. J.	Savory, A. L.	Willcock, F. W. (Wolverhampton Association)
Castle, J. W.	Goldby, Frank	Maw, A. Trentham	Shannon, R. J.	Williams, Osmond, M.P.
Chalmers, W.	Greenish, Professor H.G.	Maw, C. Trentham	Sherwood, N.	Williams, T. R.
Chaney, H. J. (Standards Department, Board of Trade)	Gregory, A. C.	Mayger, W. D. (Northampton Association)	Shillcock, A.	Wilson, Harold
Chater, A. J.	Harrington, J. F.	Meldrum, M.	Shorrock, Councillor R. (Darwen Association)	Wilson, Jas.
Church, Sir W. S., Bart. (Royal College of Physicians)	Hart, G. E.	Merson, G. F. (Newcastle Association)	Silverlock, H. T.	Wink, J. A.
Clarke, J. (Croydon)	Harvey, Roger M.	Millard, E. J.	Smith, J. H. (Society of Apothecaries (Master))	Wink, Jan. G. S.
Clarke, R. Feaver	Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P.	Miller, A. J. (Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society)	Spurling, —	Woolley, George J. B. (Leicester Association)
	Hill, Aubrey	Mitchell, H. (West Ham Association)		Woolley, S. W.
	Hill, E. W.			Woosnam, W. W.
	Hills, Dr. Roland			Wootton, A. C.
				Wretts, J. R.
				Wright, A.
				Wright, H. C.

At an overflow table were Messrs. A. Baiss, W. A. Baiss, R. E. Baron, A. Boyes, H. C. Bridge, W. Chattaway, F. M. Fisk, T. G. Heighington, H. Hickey, J. Lloyd, T. G. Perkins, Geo. Roe, and H. E. Stevenson.

The Chairman was supported, on the right, by Sir W. S. Church, Sir A. Rücker, Mr. Remnant, M.P., Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. Michael Carteighe, Dr. T. Stevenson, Mr. J. L. Ewing, M. Eugène Léger, and Professor Greenish; on the left were Sir H. Howse, Mr. T. I. Weston, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Marshall Hall, M.P., Mr. David Howard, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. G. D. Beggs, Mr. Peter Boa, Dr. Attfield, and Mr. G. C. Druce. The chairmen of the spur tables were Messrs. C. Umney, I. Bourdas, R. Brembridge, S. R. Atkins, John Humphrey, and Albert Cooper. Each of the Vice-Chairmen was supported by a few leading guests, most of the Association Presidents being at Mr. Brembridge's table.

The Whitehall Room is always pretty, but on this occasion it seemed to excel itself, consequent upon the beautiful flowers which were used to decorate the tables, and the display of silver plate was also good. Lloyd's Crier, as usual, acted as toastmaster.

The Menu.

After Hors-d'Œuvre, the guests had the choice of *Consommé Brunoise au Tapioca* and *Crème de Laitues, Comtesse*; which was followed by *Saumon Sauce Chablis* and *White-bait*. The menu again dropped into the continental with *Tournedos Béarnaise* (very nice) and a tasty bit of *Poussins à la Chasseur*. So far a little dry sherry and a glass of *Liebfraumilch*, followed by copious champagne, made a glass of *Punch à la Romaine* quite the thing; then came:

Selle de Mouton de Galles.
Haricots Verts nouveaux au Beurre.
Pommes de Terre Croquettes.

The wine-stewards kept filling up the glasses with *Deutz & Geldermann (1895)*, but those who preferred it got *Lanson père et fils* of the same vintage. Some of the diners skipped the quails, but few missed *Asperges Sauce Hollandaise*, which was followed by *Pouding Diplômé* and a savoury *Croûte à l'Andalouse*, with a cooler in the shape of *Melon en Surprise* and *Gâteau Trois Frères*. Coffee and liqueur brandy came on with the King.

The Toasts.

After dinner grace was sung by the quartette, and with

"GENTLEMEN, THE KING,"

the speeches began. This one by the President was not like his others, typewritten, but it has the distinction of being the briefest that has ever been heard at these dinners.

The PRESIDENT, in submitting

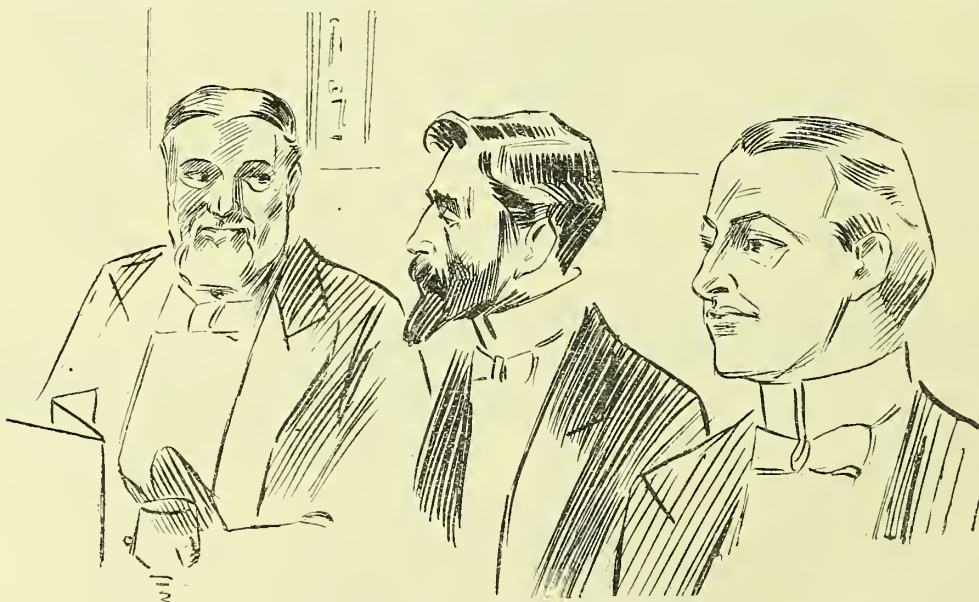
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

said: We may have our reasons for not being enthusiastic in regard to the legislative machinery of the country, but we cordially recognise and appreciate the labours and the eloquence—very arduous labours—of the gentlemen who represent us at St. Stephen's. We are fortunate in having with us to-night Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.—(cheers)—Mr. Marshall Hall, M.P.—(cheers)—Mr. Remnant, M.P., and Mr. Randles, M.P., all distinguished members of the House of Commons, who have been bold enough to endorse the Pharmacy Bill. I hope you will accord to them the ovation that brave men deserve. (A Voice: "Quite right.") I couple with this toast the names of Mr. Remnant (who may be described as the hon. member for Bloomsbury Square) and Mr. Marshall Hall (M.P. for Southport), who is a gentleman to whom we are very much indebted indeed for practically what is our Bill. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk, Mr. W. F. REMNANT, M.P., said: Being of a somewhat nervous disposition, when one is called upon to make a speech one feels very much inclined to get up and leave the room, but after the very kind invitation of your Chairman this evening, and feeling that I am an old friend, I am not in the least bit shy or nervous. It is not the first time I have been allowed to be present at your banquets, and I hope it will not be the last. On this occasion, as on the last, I was asked to return thanks for one of the Houses of Parliament, and on that occasion I had to speak second. To-night I have been promoted one, and they have put me first to speak for the House of Lords. I have not the honour of being a member of that distinguished body at present, but in this world ambition is a great thing, and whether your ambition be to get into the House of Lords, or to pass your extremely hard examinations before you can be called a full member of the Pharmaceutical

Society, both ambitions are highly to be commended. On this occasion, speaking for the Houses of Parliament, I will only say that, representing a constituency which is essentially constitutional, I have always admired the House of Lords and the work they have done in the past, and while admiring them I must say they do not do so much work as we do in the House of Commons, although both are absolutely indispensable to our country. Your Chairman has referred to the Pharmacy Bill—a very important Bill, of which you know the full details, and after the able instructions I have received through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Bremridge I shall be found in my place to support that Bill in the House, and help to carry it through. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, I suppose, in responding for the Houses of Parliament, I ought to say something on the subjects which are engaging the Houses at the present time, but I am not going to say anything of the sort. The only thing I will say is this, that at the present moment education is the prominent subject before the House; it is one which will commend itself to everybody, and any legislation which is to improve education will meet with the approval of everybody in this room. (Cries of "No, no.") At all events, as far as I can hear, it is your wish that the means of education should be put in the way of those who have to pass your Preliminary examinations, and if you have some curriculum through which you can put your young men, the large percentage of failures which now take place would probably be avoided. (Loud applause.)

Mr. E. MARSHALL HALL, M.P., who rose amid loud cheers, made an effective and clever speech. He said the residue of the reply, after careful filtration, now came to his share. I feel, he said, that Mr. Remnant has relieved me of something like a difficulty, because I never could see my way to accept any responsibility for the House of Lords. (Laughter.) As a constitutional necessity I recognise their existence, but I should like to reform it very materially. I should very much like to see the House of Lords elected from their own body. The elected Peers might then be turned into a useful working machine, and the delightful air of somnolence that usually exists in that august assembly might be dissipated. (Laughter.) The administration of an easily diffused stimulant might be necessary, and a course of tonic would not be amiss—(laughter)—in fact, they would be none the worse for what Dr. Rutherford called "a powerful hepatic stimulant."



MR. GLYN-JONES TALKS POSTAL REFORM WITH MR. HENNIKER-HEATON (AT HIS RIGHT) AND CRIMINAL LAW WITH MR. MARSHALL HALL (ON HIS LEFT).

Keen Marshall Hall,
Whose gibes ne'er pall,
Discours'd Justinian, quoted Seneca
While G.-J. vamped
Of letters stamped
With impress of our only Henniker

The Trio seemed,
To unredeemed
And puzzled listeners, to ensure protectorate
When (void of ill)
They damned the Bill,
Preferring an unqualified directorate.

(Great laughter.) With regard to the House of Commons, all those who go into the House say it is a most wonderful institution. There is no place which sheds its fascination quicker over an individual, and one realises that in that House are preserved the best traditions of this country for centuries past. One also realises what a very small factor one is in the composition of that great and most important body. There are some people who are never tired of hearing their own voices there—the only tired people are the others. (Laughter.) I do not trouble the House of Commons much, because I have not found that I have anything worth telling them, but when the time arrives I shall endeavour by some occult process to catch the Speaker's eye and deliver myself of my burden. But so long as your interests in the House are in the hands of Mr. Lough you will never want for speakers. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the matter which is uppermost in the minds of all of you—the Pharmacy Bill—pharmacy is a matter I have taken a great interest in all my life long. I always had a hankering after the study of drugs, not the absorption of them. (Laughter.) It was my misfortune to be the son of a doctor, and that is something like a man who is a lawyer, and has himself for a client. My good father never gave me physic, but a great deal of good advice. I presume you would explain my hankering by the doctrine of heredity; for I used in my nursery to play with tiny boxes and bottles that might look like medicine, and although I have given up that habit now (the collection of snuff-boxes being my only mania) the habit is quite apparent in my own boy. I always keep a copy of the B. P. in my bedroom to read when I cannot sleep—(great laughter)—and I particularly notice how Dr. Rutherford (in italics) invariably finds that the drug under examination is "a powerful hepatic stimulant." (Laughter.) Therefore, to be on the safe side, I never take drugs at all. (Laughter.) Turning to the Pharmacy Bill, although you may not agree with what I say at this moment, it is better to be candid than to raise false hopes. In my opinion the Bill is unworkable. (Cries of "No, no.") I do not think the Bill, as at present drafted, will ever pass into law. It is better to take half a loaf if you are hungry. (No, no!) If you say "No, no!" then you will starve. (Laughter.) No one has greater respect for the carefulness and skill of the chemist than myself. I only wish chemists had as high opinion of themselves, for if the science and the profession of chemistry has been degraded during the past few years, it is the fault of the chemists themselves. It is because they have simply looked to the trade interests, which is common to all of us, and they have neglected the professional side. It would seem that the best means of remedying matters is to obtain powers for the Pharmaceutical Society to exercise over its members similar to those of the Incorporated Law Society. If you were to work in that direction and agitate for some plenary powers by which you would be able to bring pressure to bear upon your members, then you would get the finest remedy you can against the faults you are anxious to remedy. You will never set the hands of the clock back in this country. It is absolutely necessary that the men who are to continue as individuals in pharmacy should have the merit and the entire confidence of the trade, but as it is now the ordinary chemist is engaged in doing a class of business which anyone could do. (No, no!) I repeat, the ordinary chemist is doing a class of business a large amount of which could be done by an unqualified assistant, or even by a shop-boy. ("No, no!" and cries of dissent.) I know I am risking a hostile reception, but that is what I feel, and so long as that is so, there is no distinction between the work of the chemist and the unqualified man in the eyes of the public, and it will be difficult for Parliament to legislate. But the Pharmaceutical Society can deal with it themselves. They can say, We will make it a breach of etiquette for our members to serve in limited companies. If some such suggestion as that were put forward you would have the remedy in your own hands. As the tendency of all legislation is more or less liberal, you will find it impossible to prevent concerted efforts or amalgamation on the part of a large number of individuals. You cannot expect to legislate that directors of these large companies should be qualified chemists. When I discuss such a thing in the House of Commons with any member I am told it is absurd. You must make the manager of the drug department responsible in dealing in the

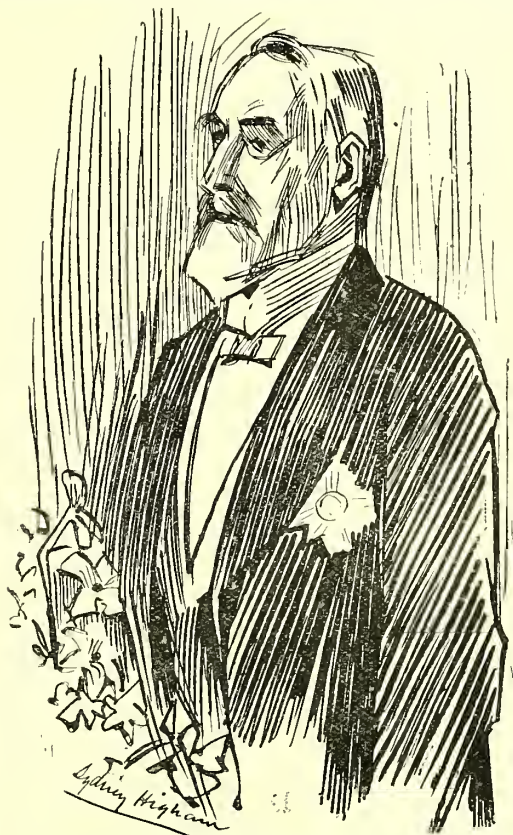
commodities you sell, and he should also be responsible for the acts of the assistants in that department, and when you do that you will have control over the companies. I am only too anxious to support this Bill and help to put chemists back to the position they formerly occupied. (Loud applause.)

At this stage the PRESIDENT notified that letters of regret had been received from Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M.P., Bradford, and Mr. Osmond Williams, of Anglesea. He then submitted the toast of

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,

with which he coupled the names of Sir W. Selby Church, of the Royal College of Physicians, and Sir Henry H. Howse, of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in so doing he felt encouraged to say that the presence of such distinguished men was a gratifying sign of the relationship which existed between medicine and pharmacy.

Sir W. SELBY CHURCH said the present time is one of the most interesting that has occurred in medical history. We have in our generation seen a greater revolution in the theories of medicine and disease than is ever likely to happen



SIR W. S. CHURCH THINKS THERE ARE TOO MANY
NEW REMEDIES.

Staid Selby Church
Ne'er once did lurch
Outside the realm of peaceful platitude,
But said his say
In guarded way
That quite recalled the "bedside attitude."

again in the history of the world. The advances that have been made in medicine and surgery have also been participated in by scientific pharmacy. Notwithstanding these advances there are some disadvantages under which it labours, and although he had a great regard for synthetic chemistry it is to be regretted that some chemists spend their time in turning out new compositions daily, each one of which is vaunted as being superior to its immediate predecessor. The multiplicity of these drugs is embarrassing, and while chemistry has to be thanked for the purity of the drugs we now use, we cannot

be thankful for the multiplicity of different preparations. We are apt to look with amusement at the remedies of our forefathers, but their remedies were to be preferred to a large number of those which are now in use. We need to be careful in the use of our drugs, and he was not sure but that we ought to be still more careful in the use of a number of the chemical foods that are brought to notice. Some of them are not only guaranteed to ward off disease, but they would probably even overcome death itself. (Laughter.) It lies in the hands of pharmacists to discourage the public in making use of these preparations. Of late years there has been a tendency among physicians to return to the doctrines of the father of medicine—Hippocrates—and with, undoubtedly, good results. The open-air treatment of phthisis, for instance, has led physicians to value light, air, water, diet, &c., and to put more trust in them than our immediate predecessors did. In recent times other agencies have been called in, and a notable instance of this is the electric treatment of lupus. He had no wish to throw discredit upon drugs and their uses, for the proper use of drugs must always be of great value, and we are all greatly indebted to pharmacists for the best means that have been made in this country in the use of them. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT then proposed the toast of

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND,

associating it with the name of Mr. G. D. Beggs (President). Mr. Beggs's popularity is not confined to the emerald side of the Irish Channel, he said. He has a host of friends in Great Britain to whom his social virtues are well known. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has similar work to that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and is subject to similar misunderstandings. There is a strong bond of sympathy and fellow-feeling between the two Societies, and although an Irish M.P. is one of the blockers



SHAMROCK AND THISTLE: MR. BEGGS OF DUBLIN AND MR. BOAG OF EDINBURGH.

The Gael and Celt
Their kinship felt
As warrant for some slight verbosity,
And Boag pegs
The quips of Beggs
With quick good-humoured reciprocity.

of the Pharmacy Bill it is well known that the Irish Society cordially support the Bill.

The glee-singers then struck up a part-song about "Jones's Vegetable-remedy," after which

Mr. G. D. BEGGS, replying to the toast, said as an Irishman he looked with favour on the kind feeling that exists between the two Societies. Although the Irish Society cannot work

with the English Society, still they can and do give them moral support. (Hear, hear.) He (the speaker) wished the Pharmacy Bill every success. He thought it not sufficiently recognised that both Societies require more privileges than they have at present as some return for the time, study, and money required to pass the examinations imposed by the State. The Government first give them a position and then take it from them by allowing limited companies to filch the just rights of chemists. That seven men banded together can do what one man is not allowed to do seemed absurd to him (the speaker), and yet the Government will not try and stop the evil. Mr. Beggs then alluded to the remarks of the President of the Royal College of Physicians as to the alarming rate at which new remedies are forced on the market. Surely the B.P. is large enough to make honest prescriptions out of. It seemed to him (the speaker) that some prescribers needed to add to the Pharmacopœia the largest patent-medicine list and the latest cutting price-list. (Laughter and applause.)

Sir ARTHUR RÜCKER next proposed

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

coupling with it "The health of the President." It practically amounted, said Sir Arthur, to the toast of "Your noble selves." He and every layman endorsed what Mr. Marshall



SIR ARTHUR RÜCKER PROPOSES THE SOCIETY.

Sir Arthur spoke
(Disdaining joke)
Of educational perversity,
And hoped that we
Ere long would be
Embraced by his great University.

Hall had said in regard to the responsibilities of the chemist in making up prescriptions, although the average person rather feared poison in his food and beer than in his medicine. He (the speaker) did not pretend to be *au fait* in all the different questions which affect pharmacy to the extent of defending the Society before a hostile audience, but as one interested in science he could not help but find himself in touch with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It was the scientific side of the Society which appealed to him. Noting the presence of Dr. Glazebrook, of the National Physical Laboratory, Sir Arthur referred to the magnificent work of the Laboratory in standardising, which

is necessary, he said, in almost all industries. Within the last few years standardisation has become almost commonplace, since those engaged in industries have found that it is advisable to agree on certain standards to which all should conform. He had no doubt, also, that the Standards Department are in close touch with the Society in regard to the instruments used in pharmacy. The Society as educationalists also appealed to the speaker, and in connection with the re-constituted University of London the almost unlimited number of educational institutions in London have been drawn closer together. Higher education is not popular, but he thanked God the University have no theological question to grapple with; all creeds work together without differences and want of harmony. Higher education is not so prominent as elementary education, but it is higher education from which they have most to expect; the training of the master must be done equally thoroughly to the training of the mass of the people. The laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society is aiding in the good work of research which is pushing still further back the bonds of ignorance. The University of London some two years ago decided to admit to its doctorate degree graduates of other universities, and to show the scale on which the privilege is being taken advantage of, the speaker mentioned that since October 190 graduates of other universities have entered for the doctorate degree. Sir Arthur, then referring to Mr. Newsholme, mentioned that in his early days he (Sir Arthur) was one of the first professors of the Yorkshire College, and was associated with a distinguished member of the Pharmaceutical Society, the late Richard Reynolds. (Cheers.) Mr. Reynolds was one of the first members of the Pharmaceutical Society to take first place in all the subjects of the examination, whilst as Hon. Secretary of the Yorkshire College he was practically the founder of what is shortly to be the University of Yorkshire. It is something to know that the university owes its existence to a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.) Sheffield is also a great educational centre, and may before long be an university town.

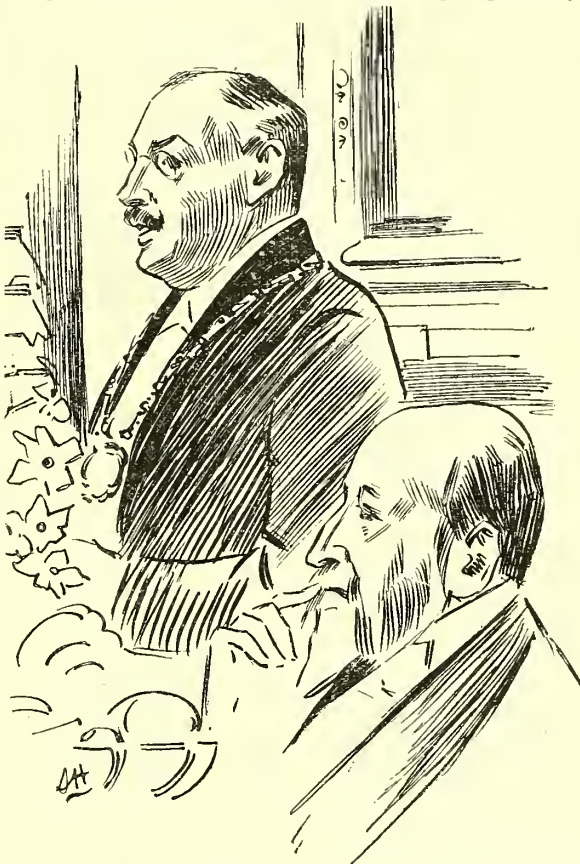
The PRESIDENT, in response, said that on the previous day a meeting was held at which he was present as a member of the Court of Governors of the Sheffield College, when it was resolved that Sheffield should have an university of its own. At a subsequent public meeting of the citizens convened by the Lord Mayor, it was also decided to have a university. Through the split in the Victoria University on account of Manchester and Liverpool deciding to have their own university, and Leeds coming to the same decision, Sheffield has been left out in the cold. This has put Sheffield on its mettle, and produced the resolve to have an independent university. The manufactures of Sheffield and Leeds are quite different, and the object of the Sheffield University will be to benefit their own steel manufacturers and place them in the front of everybody else. The Pharmaceutical Society may take to themselves the credit of no small portion of the advance which has been made within the last fifty years not only in chemistry and pharmacy, but in botany. One of the earliest chemical laboratories to be established was that of the Pharmaceutical Society. The three principles which the founders of the Society laid down were (1) a uniform system of education, (2) protection of chemists and druggists, and (3) benevolence. Up to now the Society have failed to establish a curriculum, but a clause in the Pharmacy Bill gives the Council power to establish a curriculum. In his opinion a three years' training would be the best thing for pharmacy. The question of a degree, which has been in the minds of pharmacists, particularly in Scotland, for some time, will be easier if a curriculum were established, as a three years' training would enable pharmacists to get recognised in the Universities of London and elsewhere. The only way to advance is to educate the craft and show that they are something beyond a mere class of traders.

"The Boy and the Tack" intervened, after which came

LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing this toast, said local organisations was his pet subject. It had, in fact, been referred to as "the President's fad." However that might be, he was convinced that a thorough scheme of local organisation was of immense benefit to the body politic. Imperial

unity is only possible by the existence of local unity. The Pharmaceutical Society has had strong reason for being thankful for local organisation, and they fully recognised the good service local Associations are doing in pharmacy.



THE PRESIDENT AND SIR H. HOWSE.

Our President
His wisdom lent
To points of surgical pathology,
And ne'er did rouse
The knightly Howse
To themes requiring an apology.

They had present with them that evening the Presidents of of the Chemists' Associations at Aberdeen [Mr. W. Giles], Bradford [Mr. J. A. Mitchell], Darwen [Councillor Ralph Shorrocks], Glasgow and West of Scotland [Mr. W. L. Currie, who was also present as President of the Federation of Local Associations], Leicester [Mr. G. J. B. Woolley], Lincoln [Mr. J. S. Battle], London [Mr. T. H. W. Idris], Midland [Mr. G. E. Perry], Newcastle [Mr. G. F. Merson, who is also Secretary of the Federation], Northampton [Mr. W. D. Mayger], North Kent [Mr. A. Stooke], Nottingham [Mr. R. Fitzhugh], Oxford [Mr. G. C. Druce], Plymouth [Mr. J. Davy Turney], North Staffs [Mr. J. Averill], Teesside [Mr. R. R. Bainbridge], Thames Valley [Mr. A. Higgs], West Ham [Mr. H. Mitchell], Western (London) [Mr. J. W. Bowen], and Wolverhampton [Mr. F. W. Wilcock]. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. William Giles, President of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association. The Aberdeen Association is the oldest in the country, having been instituted, as the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Aberdeen, in 1838—three years before the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society. Our northern brethren of that day must have been very far ahead of the times, and he was rather surprised that the Pharmaceutical Society had not actually originated in Scotland.

Mr. GILES, who was heard with difficulty, gave cordial thanks on behalf of the Associations throughout the country. These Associations were distinguished by their loyalty to the Pharmaceutical Society. They united in helping to

support the Society in its educational and political aspirations, and the results that had been attained already by these Associations was most gratifying, as was the fact that more associations were springing up all over the country. The Federation had been a great help in this direction. It had increased the number of local associations and stimulated discussion on current topics and on matters of moment to the trade. The Federation had always been the foremost to bring forward matters of trade interest that were worthy of discussion, and to act promptly when necessary.

After the Court Glee-singers had soothed all ebullient spirits with an exquisite rendition of "Sweet and Low,"

OUR GUESTS

was proposed by the PRESIDENT. He was glad to see so many scientific bodies represented and so many distinguished men present. They had with them Dr. Glazebrook (President of the Physical Society), Mr. David Howard (President of



MR. DAVID HOWARD SMILES ON HIS PHARMACEUTICAL FRIENDS.

In placid mood
Did calmly brood
Our prince of cinchonoidal chemistry,
Serenely smoked
'Mid cheers evoked
By hints of Coalition Ministry.

the Institute of Chemistry), M. Eugène Léger (President of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris), Mr. T. Fairley (President of the Society of Public Analysts), Sir Arthur Rücker (Principal of the University of London), the Master of the Apothecaries' Society, and the Master of the Salters' Company. He was very pleased indeed to welcome these distinguished men. He proposed to couple the toast with the name of M. Eugène Léger, and as M. Léger knew English better than he (the President) knew French, perhaps he would excuse him speaking in his own language. He had to tell M. Léger (perhaps Mr. Walter Hills or Professor Greenish would translate) that it was a very great pleasure for them to have the privilege of entertaining a gentleman from France. The privilege was the greater, seeing the gentleman pursued the same calling as themselves. The best relations existed between France and this country, and this good feeling had been increased by the recent visit of the King to France. His Majesty had spent a pleasurable time; he said so himself, and they in this country hoped to have the pleasure of welcoming the President of France. This country had always had the friendship of France, and the King had cemented the good relations that do and

always will exist between these two great countries. (Great applause.)

A tremendous ovation was given to M. Léger. The company rose as one man and gave him a "three times three," and he stood bowing for fully a minute before he could obtain a hearing. Then in very fair English M. Léger said: Gentlemen, I have to thank you in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris for the honour you have done it in inviting me to your banquet. I came among you as a stranger, but I arrive in your country, and find myself



M. EUGÈNE LÉGER PROVIDED THE FRENCH EXERCISE

To France we gave
A welcome brave,
That savoured naught of pale formality.
"Our Guest" replied
In speech that vied
With ours in kindly cordiality

among friends. I desire to wish continued prosperity and success to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Then, speaking in his native tongue, M. Léger repeated the assurances of goodwill. He thanked the company for their fraternal greetings to himself and for the expressions of friendship towards his country. The distance between the countries is so short, and the means of communication (by telegraph, telephone, &c.) so excellent, that France and England are truly neighbours and friends, and never more friendly than at the present time. The licence of the Press is greater in France than in England, and it is unfair to take all that is said by some of the French journals as a measure of the esteem and affection in which the English are held in France. A certain section of their Press had to cater for particular clients. As for their particular calling, they have similar questions to deal with in the pharmacy of France. The upholding of prices and of the quality of drugs are as keenly discussed in France as elsewhere. But science and pharmacy had always been apart from the world of politics, and he was glad to know that the pharmacists of both countries were on such friendly terms, and hoped that condition of things would ever continue.

A renewal of enthusiasm marked the penultimate proceedings, and after "God Save the King" had been lustily sung the public proceedings terminated, and the diners meandered in the vestibule and discussed the Heresies of Marshall Hall before proceeding homewards.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE sixty-second annual meeting began with about a dozen less than that number of ordinary members on the benches of the lecture-theatre in Bloomsbury Square. The time was noon Wednesday, May 20, and all the members of Council were present except Mr. David Storrar. The provincial Association Presidents were present, and had they not been the meeting would have been the poorest within our recollection. Amongst those whom we noticed on the benches were Messrs. W. L. Howie, E. H. Farr, Martin Meldrum, H. Davenport, F. H. Alcock, J. L. Ewing, G. T. Turner (Bristol), E. N. Butt, and R. F. Young.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. NEWSHOLME rose to move the adoption of the annual report and financial statement, doing so with a

Presidential Address.

He said: I should first like to congratulate the members upon the

IMPROVED FINANCIAL POSITION

of the Society. Last year I had to apply a veneer of optimism to an adverse balance of 1,654*l.*, but now I have the more congenial task of inviting attention to a credit balance of 1,104*l.* This, I take, is the dawn of a new series of years full of usefulness to the Society at a period in its career when it is full of vigour, and has a war-chest amply lined. We are now 2,758*l.* better off than we were at the beginning of last year. That has been brought about not only by increased revenue, but by diminished expenditure. The examination-account has increased by 1,248*l.* I think I ought to take a little credit for this, because last year I predicted that there would be an increased revenue, and that there was no reason to regard the heavy drop in the accounts as either permanent or progressive, as some pessimists would lead us to anticipate. We are now more than half-way back to the normal expenditure in the course of a single twelve-month. There has been a

HEALTHY FLOW OF CANDIDATES

towards the examination-room. The Society is sometimes accused of restricting the supply of qualified men, but the fact that 1,549 persons were last year willing to submit to the test of satisfying the examiners is sufficient to absolve us from the charge of trying to "rig the market." Even the increased stringency of the Preliminary examination, which we were told would practically annihilate the class of apprentices or students has not been so fatally destructive as prognostications would lead one to anticipate. In the first year seventy apprentices were registered. In 1902 the number was 116, whilst so far this year there have been 108 names added to the list of apprentices or students. There is

A SIGN OF VITALITY

in those figures, and an indication that pharmacy is not without attraction for decently educated youths in Great Britain, whilst we ought to be thankful that we are now drawing our raw material from more reputable sources. It is a pleasure to be associated with a reform that has resulted in eliminating from our calling ill-educated lads and young men of inferior mental calibre. But reforms of this character impose their temporary inconveniences, which reformers feel quite as keenly as the reformed. It is a great satisfaction to be able to point out any hopeful sign that the end of the probationary period is drawing near. I sincerely hope that those who want to return to lighter examinations and the old condition of affairs will allow their ideas an adequate time to mature. There has been an increase of 50*l.* in the

SCHOOL FEES,

but the Society has not derived any pecuniary satisfaction from this circumstance, for, as the account show, there has been a compensating addition of 134*l.* to the expenditure. This may be taken as a well-defined instance of the "rapacity" of the Society. The same additional "thirst for guineas" prompted the Council to spend a further 550*l.* or so in making the lecture-theatre more comfortable for

students, as well as more adequately equipping it for the professors and demonstrators. I suppose that few intelligent laymen will be disposed to believe that the Pharmaceutical Society, in its desire to promote the education of chemists and druggists, spent upon its school last year no less a sum than 1,680*l.* I mention this to rub in the fact that if members make these sacrifices for technical education they are justified in equity in exacting a recognition of the same from the public whenever the opportunity presents itself. We are so used to doing public work, and receiving public misunderstanding by way of payment, that we have almost lost the faculty of self-justification.

IT IS ABOUT TIME

we began to blow our own trumpet. The amount received from members' subscriptions shows a shrinkage of 163*l.*, a matter which passes my comprehension. From a study of the accounts for some years past I have been forced to the conclusion that whenever the Council is particularly active in its duties membership shows a tendency to decrease. Why the Society should be expected to make political bricks for people who begrudge the necessary contribution of straw is one of the pharmaceutical mysteries which we shall probably never succeed in unravelling; and it is a little difficult to realise that, notwithstanding all our efforts at organisation, and all the incentives to unity in the shape of the Poison Committee's report, or similar attacks upon the trade upon which the calling is based, the Society is no stronger numerically than it was three years ago. The Society is constantly being appealed to to do this, that, or the other, but the support of a membership identical with the number of chemists on the register is withheld. I have never yet heard a valid reason for not joining the Society. I have

HEARD HUNDREDS OF EXCUSES,

but some of them are so flimsy that they make one blush for one's calling. Of course these remarks are not applicable to any of you present, but they are to many with whom you are brought into daily contact. Such persons should be asked in all seriousness whether they are conscious that they are jeopardising the success of the Society's efforts on their behalf, and cutting themselves off from the help of which they stand so much in need. The members will have noted the decided economy in the production of the *Journal*. There have been various

CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

which have produced a diminution in the cost of production of 924*l.* At the same time, the *Journal* has been steadily improving in character and scope, and the members will realise that they have now a better official organ at less cost. The determination of the Council which was announced at last year's meeting, that the members should have their money's worth, is on the high road to realisation. The full effect of the changes, briefly sketched in the annual report, cannot yet be seen, as the matter is to a certain extent *sub judice*. I am hopeful that the ultimate result will be to make it a living organ of intercourse between the members and a general external record of scientific progress in pharmacy and the allied sciences. Members do not seem to fully realise the value of the property they possess in the *Journal*. Comparatively few of the 5,000 or 6,000 persons who are shareholders in it ever put forth a single effort to recommend it as an advertising-medium or as a vehicle for the publication of what is going on in their particular district. This strikes me as quite a novel attitude for business men in this business age to take in connection with a concern into which they are putting money, and I recommend the point to careful consideration. I should like to refer to the past services of Dr. Paul, and the present services of Mr. John Humphrey. The Council have granted an annuity of 300*l.* to Dr. Paul, and we hope that he may enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* for many years to come. We are looking forward to extracting from Mr. Humphrey a goodly proportion of the work that we know is in him, and I do not

think I can pay him a greater compliment than that. It will be noted that the

LAW CASES.

have been 1,030% less costly than last year, mainly because we have had no specially expensive cases to contest in England or in Scotland, but we may not be so fortunate another year. We have a case pending in the Glasgow courts which may involve considerable expenditure. The Council have no choice in the performance of these public duties, and whilst the administration of the Act is in their hands considerations of cost must be subordinated to those of public policy. The fact that 340 cases of alleged infringement have been dealt with during the year for 422% speaks well for the economy in the conduct of the Registrar's statutory functions. The cases occurred in various parts of Great Britain, and the difficulties of obtaining and sifting evidence might well have involved a bigger bill. One point of interest in connection with the legal part of our work merits remark, and that is that the English Courts have shown a disposition to deal with defaulters who are contumacious after conviction. In four cases we have succeeded in obtaining orders for committal in default of payment of fines, and the result may probably be increased respect for the Pharmacy Act. In Scotland imprisonment follows default, and recent procedure has shown that in certain cases a similar result may follow the disregard of an order of Court here. The library cost 17% more, but the museum 43% less, than last year. The cost of the North British Branch is actually 143% in excess of the preceding year, but a bill of 126% for repairs to the building accounts for most of the increase. Here we have

A BIG ACCOUNT

for repairs and alterations of 1,151%, which you might be disposed to think is a rather extravagant outlay. Of that amount 550% represents the money expended in bringing the school premises up to modern requirements, and you must also bear in mind that the extent of the Society's buildings renders it imperative to have pretty frequent recourse to the builder. The House Committee takes care that nothing is done which is not necessary, and every account is carefully scrutinised before being passed for payment. *Per contra*, you have a house in perfect condition, and one in which you may well feel a justifiable pride. Another item I would like to refer to is

THE REDWOOD SCHOLARSHIP,

the value of which has, through the influence and exertions of Mr. Carteighe, been considerably increased. Formerly, 20% was given yearly to the Redwood scholar, but now, owing to the exertions of Mr. Carteighe, the scholarship is of the value of 60%. Altogether, 523% 4s. has been raised to augment the scholarship. The sum of 11% 1s., which appears in the report for local organisation, does not represent the amount of work done during the past year. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the very valuable work done by the Secretary in the provinces was performed during the first three months of this year, and will appear in next year's accounts, but the amount affords me

A CONVENIENT OPPORTUNITY

to acknowledge on behalf of the Council the debt of gratitude we owe to the Secretary for taking to the "road" in the interests of pharmacy with unpretentious samples consisting of a bottle of poisoned honey and a list of the iniquities of a rather prominent seedsman. He has brought home to the registered chemists in various parts of England and Wales more forcibly than anyone else could do what it is they have to fight against, and the necessity for concerted action. To my mind nothing so important has been organised in connection with the Society than the Secretary's tour, and I venture to think that it will not be disadvantageous for our interests if he repeats his peripatetic course of instruction without undue interval. With the Secretary's name I should associate that of Mr. Rutherford Hill, who has done for Scotland what Mr. Bremridge has done for England, and I must also name Mr. Chater, who has acted as a sort of curate to the Secretary in his valuable work. Besides Mr. Chater, I should like to say that Mr. Moon and Mr. Jones have all their interests centred in the work of the Pharmaceutical Society, and I wish here to acknowledge the

very great help I have always received during my terms of office from everyone in the office.

You will naturally look to me for some words on

THE PHARMACY BILL

now before Parliament. What I have to say is summed up in a few words. The second reading is postponed till June 10, and the Bill has reached the dignity of decoration in the shape of five blocking motions. The outlook is therefore not particularly bright, and it would be unwise to entertain any extravagant hopes of progress. Nevertheless, the Bill is doing useful educational work, for it is crystallising political opinion on the subject of pharmacy law amendment. The majority of the House of Commons is quite in accord with the principle of the Bill, though certain strong objections are entertained to what is known as the directors clause. The Council have furnished each member of Parliament with their view in regard to that clause, and have taken steps to correct misrepresentations which have been made wholesale to members of the House by those who do not view the Society with favour. The mere presence of the Bill on the notice paper, if it does nothing more, will instruct Parliament in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the law, and, on the other hand, it may instruct us as to what legislators think is unreasonable in our demands. If that double tuition be thoroughly conveyed to the parties concerned, we shall be distinctly nearer a sound basis for satisfactory legislation, and on that ground I claim that the action of the Council in securing the introduction of the Bill has been justified.

I hardly like to venture on naming those gentlemen who have made it possible for the Council to secure the support of the M.P.s who have backed up the Bill. I see one or two prominent helpers before me, and I must especially acknowledge the help of Mr. John Holding in influencing Mr. Lough to take charge of the Bill. But it is invidious to particularise when so many willing officers have helped. It may not be ungraceful for you before leaving here to-day to adopt a formal vote of thanks to the members of Parliament who have supported our measure; for they would no doubt appreciate your recognition, and if you knew the vast additional correspondence the care of your interests has imposed upon them you would think they well deserved that recognition.

The President then said a few words in reference to the deaths of members during the year, but added nothing to what was stated in the annual report, and finally moved that the report be received and adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion.

A Monologue Discussion.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE (Edinburgh) proved to be the solitary speaker upon the motion for the adoption of the report. He began by saying that he considered it the duty of the members of the Society to attend this annual meeting. He was there as one who hoped to try and throw a little light upon various subjects of importance, because, he said, this is

A REVIEW DAY IN PHARMACEUTICAL HISTORY,

and we come here to do what we can to help on the work for which the Pharmaceutical Society was founded. There is reason to be thankful that we have before us the purpose of the founders who set up that honourable and high vocation, and we have their example to follow in efforts for the education of pharmacists. The question arises, however, What progress have we made? What has been done since the foundation of the Society to forward the twofold purpose of its constitution? "Waverley" is "a tale of sixty years ago." We members of the Pharmaceutical Society can say that it is three score and two years since we commenced our work, and I fear, continued Mr. Mackenzie, that we are like the Jews in the wilderness, but we have been longer in it than they, and, unlike them, we do not see the Promised Land in the distance. (Laughter.) I am convinced, however, that we can get to it, but a radical change is required if our existence is to be for the public benefit. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mackenzie then went on to speak about his connection with the Society, which commenced at the time when two Pharmacy Bills were before the country, and the Pharmacy

Act was finally evolved from them. He could remember many worthy men who had been accustomed to attend these meetings, and to him there was

A PATHETIC SIDE IN THE MEETING

of that day, for old and familiar faces were gone, and few and far between were those that now remained who had actively interested themselves in the work of the Society. He was young thirty years ago, and was perhaps then better able to appreciate what was wanted, but he still held that education is the fulcrum for the advancement of pharmacy, and maintained that to get the best advantages out of that we must have healthy bodies and capable brains. (Hear, hear.) To this matter the Council had devoted a great deal of attention, and he did not propose to comment greatly upon it. In the course of years the weak points in the armour had been ascertained, and chemists' titles had been taken over by the enemy, so that the position is worse now than it was in 1868, when they obtained an Act which was intended to benefit the calling. (Hear, hear.) He feared also that the educational system had been used for dragging fees from candidates which were used for extravagant purposes and illegal expenditure in the past. (Mr. CARTEIGHE: "Hear, hear," and much laughter.) Now they had reached a point when a change within must be made. There are, Mr. Mackenzie said, 15,000 men on the register, and of these but 5,000 are in the ranks of the Society, leaving a margin of 10,000 who have refused to join it. Who dared say, he asked, what 10,000 resolute men might accomplish? (Applause and laughter.) He feared that without the utilisation of this force the Society and pharmacy would not progress. He looked for a remedy and found it in

A STRONG COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY,

consisting of an equal number of members of the Council and senior members of the Society. He would ask this Committee to consider the following points. Mr. Mackenzie then enumerated these, viz.:

1. How all members on the register may become members of the Pharmaceutical Society.
2. How may the members of Council become more representative than at present—by the adoption of a territorial system or otherwise?
3. Should voting papers be addressed to one or more persons, apart from an official of the Society?
4. That the former mode of Preliminary examinations be reverted to, with a more moderate system of fees.
5. That fees for the Minor examination, with credit for full marks attained, be made more consistent with the advantages the Society is able to confer.
6. That consideration be made of the pass-marks for the Minor examination representing assistants' qualification with moderate fees, a higher fee to be payable on beginning business, to constitute in all cases life membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, but subject to the jurisdiction of the Council in case of unbecoming conduct demanding the removal of their name from the register as members.
7. That the present rules, laws, and by-laws be carefully considered at meetings convened in four or more chief centres of Great Britain by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the findings of these meetings to be remitted to the Council for their consideration.
8. That the legality of the Council granting pensions to retired officials be fully ascertained.
9. That the present mode of conducting and publishing the *Pharmaceutical Journal* be carefully considered, and, if possible, evidence got to show how it may be conducted as a financial success.
10. What would be the best mode of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the whole of the registered chemists presently in business in order to establish our exclusive claim to our titles as such.

Mr. Mackenzie next proceeded to speak about exemption from jury-service being extended to members of the Society, and with some warmth he called attention to a system of trading in the City of London which prevents chemists from doing certain things.

The PRESIDENT: I do not follow you, Mr. Mackenzie. What system are you referring to—what do you mean?

COUNTER-PRESCRIBING.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I refer to the Apothecaries' Company, which, on the basis of an old Act of Parliament, prevents

chemists from giving any of their customers who ask for something for a sore throat a remedy for it. Why, the man in the street can do that! ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am happy to say we are not so kept down in Scotland. (Oh!) In the time of Charles II. they tried it, but failed—in the time of Cromwell it was tried, too; but what did Cromwell say? (Laughter.) "No," said Cromwell. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie repeated that if the Society had these 10,000 men within it, instead of outside, the members would have a member in Parliament to speak for them. (Applause.) He followed this up with some flowery passages elaborating the point as to counter-prescribing, and recalling an early three years' experience in Sheffield, and something that a surgeon there told him. He felt that the Society should take action in the apothecaries' matter. "We are," he said, "far too mealy-mouthed—as we say in Scotland." Once more he held up the superiority of Scotland as to pharmacy, that country being more advanced from an earlier period than England, and he suggested, in regard to qualification and registration, that the Society should take a hint from the Scotch legal profession. There the young men are educated and pass the examinations when they are qualified to act as assistants. This qualification is the same as for practice on their own account, but they are not asked to pay the full fee of 200l. until they actually begin business practice for themselves. The one fee makes them members of their Society for life, and they have no annual fee to pay.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Not at all.

Mr. MACKENZIE insisted that he was right.

Mr. CARTEIGHE suggested that he was not fully posted. It is necessary, he explained, that a solicitor should pay an annual fee, else he cannot practise, and his own opinion in regard to chemists and druggists, is that everyone should pay a guinea a year in order to practise. (Applause.)

Mr. MACKENZIE continued with remarks as to the necessity for everyone who dispenses prescriptions being a chemist and druggist. He also touched upon the Pharmacy Act, which he thought would end in bill-sticking, and advised the Council to go on with a simple Bill, suggesting that they would have to go to some other source for higher legal assistance. Finally, he closed with a dig at the Secretary over the deficit in annual subscriptions, attributing this to the collection of these being taken out of the hands of local Secretaries.

Mr. Carteighe Renews his Youth.

The acclamation which followed Mr. Mackenzie's good-humoured speech, which we may say was delivered with better effect than any he has hitherto given at these annual meetings, had scarcely subsided when the PRESIDENT asked for further remarks, but, as no one responded quickly enough to catch his eye, the resolution was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT next called upon Mr. Boa to submit a resolution.

Mr. CARTEIGHE challenged this proceeding, saying that no resolution should be put to the meeting without notice, except it was upon the annual report.

The PRESIDENT thereupon remarked that was the point. He thought this was a convenient time to move a vote of thanks to the members of Parliament who had interested themselves in the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, with all deference, thought that was a wrong thing to do. The Council of the Society would, in the natural course of things, pass such a resolution at the end of the Session which was the proper thing to do, and not this proceeding suggested by the President. He did not like the idea of thanking members for doing a public duty, and doing so before it was finished was bad.

Mr. THEO. NICHOLLS, feeling that his own motion was jeopordised, wanted to know where he stood, and the PRESIDENT assured him that he was all right.

Mr. BOA then rose to submit the motion of thanks, which, he said, had been put into his hands that morning, and personally he had no axe to grind in the matter. The motion was to the effect that the thanks of the Society should be tendered to Mr. Lough for introducing the Pharmacy Bill, and to the other backers of it for supporting him. Mr. Boa said he had great pleasure in moving this resolution, because, whatever the fate of the Bill might be, they were indebted to these gentlemen for what they had done in the matter.

Mr. W. M. CAMPBELL formally seconded the motion.

Mr. CARTEIGHE again repeated his objection to the procedure, and vehemently implored the members with a "For God's sake" not to act like a body of working-men giving thanks in this manner, but to adopt the more dignified course of leaving it to the Council to thank the members of Parliament when the work was done.

Mr. CAMPBELL insisted that the members wanted to show their gratitude, and that was why he seconded the motion.

Mr. GLYN-JONES backed up what Mr. Carteighe said, and explained that there were a good many more to thank than the seven members mentioned in the motion. He was not sure that it would be wise to pass the vote, and hoped that at this juncture the resolution would not be pressed. He assured the meeting that in introducing the Bill it had been a question of keeping off names, and he considered it would be a pity to proceed at the present moment.

Mr. WALTER HILLS spoke on the same lines as Messrs. Carteighe and Glyn-Jones, and somewhat more emphatically than the latter, but not quite so warmly as Mr. Carteighe.

Mr. MACKENZIE tried to smooth the ruffled surface by suggesting that the motion be referred to the Council. This appeared to have the support of the meeting as demonstrated by applause.

Mr. STOOKE (Sittingbourne), as one who was present at the dinner on the previous evening, protested against what he said were insulting remarks used by Mr. Marshall Hall about chemists. Mr. Marshall Hall had said that chemists of to-day are only doing what some errand-boys are doing, and although these remarks were objected to at the time Mr. Marshall Hall persisted in them. Mr. Stooke then went on to tell that a lady had come into his shop for Easton's syrup, and he ascertained that she had been taking four teaspoonfuls of it three times a day. He remonstrated with her, and told her what dose she should take. What errand-boy does that? asked Mr. Stooke. Again, a woman asked him for Seigel's syrup, and he learned that she was giving it to a baby of three months who had diarrhoea and other troubles. He gently led her into the path of virtue. What errand-boy does that?

Mr. CARTEIGHE here rose to order and submitted that it was not politic to speak in this manner regarding the observations of members of Parliament to whom they were indebted for free expression of opinion. It would, he said, be very unfortunate if Mr. Stooke (whom he called "his friend") indulged too freely in such castigation as he was proceeding with.

Mr. STOOKE said all he wished was to show that chemists have a special qualification, but Mr. Marshall Hall appeared not to appreciate it.

The PRESIDENT then asked Mr. Boa to withdraw his motion. Mr. Boa agreed.

Mr. CAMPBELL was next appealed to, and he could not agree because his policy was to thank people for all that he gets. Why, he continued, in the *Daily Mail* to-day there is an advertisement by Boots. ("Oh, oh!" and cries of "Order.") Mr. Campbell changed the subject to something else. The PRESIDENT asked him if he were not willing to withdraw, and Mr. CAMPBELL said, "If you put it that way, I will."

So closed the matter for the present.

Titles and Stamp-duty.

Mr. THEO. NICHOLLS was then called upon to speak to the motion of which he had given notice. He began in flowing style, saying that the outlook from the camp of pharmacy has been so dull during the past few years that very little of the blue sky of hope has been seen. But he felt that a stone had been lifted when Mr. Justice Hawkins by his important decision saddled the act of the salesman upon his employer. That gave us a new issue to go upon. He told the meeting how the British Dental Association have recently with success been taking action for infringement of dental titles, and offenders have been punished by implication. That was the point of his motion. He felt that the Council should take a case against some pharmacy company for using titles by implication, so that the issue would be decided upon a new basis. He expressed his opinion about Baron Bramwell (and it was not very high), and urged that the position is now altogether different from what it was twenty years ago, so that if the matter were

brought before the law lords again with regard to connivance and conspiracy we might get the last decision reviewed. This would make the point clear.

Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

Mr. NICHOLLS proposed to divide it into two, whereupon

The PRESIDENT asked what the motion was, as Mr. Nicholls had not moved it formally.

Mr. CAMPBELL read a portion of the motion.

The PRESIDENT said there was more in the motion of which Mr. Nicholls had given notice, and ruled that the whole must be put as it stood.

Mr. NICHOLLS then spoke on the second part of the motion, which, to make matters clear, may be quoted here:

Seeing the very slender chance of a Pharmacy Bill ever becoming law, and taking into serious consideration the insecure position of pharmaceutical titles and the unsatisfactory state of pharmacy law, the Council are requested without delay to have recourse to a test-case to settle once and for all the question of "company pharmacy" and dispensing of prescriptions; further, the Council are requested to move in the direction of obtaining exemption for all registered chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists from stamp-duty on all nostrums prepared and sold by them retail only.

His argument as to the medicine-stamp duty was that the exemption to chemists won by Mr. Glyn-Jones should go further than the British Pharmacopœia, and he mentioned the preparations in Squire's "Companion" as examples of those which chemists should be permitted to put-up and sell with full directions as to doses free of stamp-duty.

The PRESIDENT reminded Mr. Nicholls that he had not read his motion.

Mr. NICHOLLS said he thought it was taken as read, and read it.

Mr. GRIFFITHS (Cirencester) seconded the motion because, he said, there is so much doubt about getting Clause 7 through. It would be a most desirable provision, but from what he had heard it will either be entirely deleted or much modified, and it would not interfere if another test-case were taken, seeing that circumstances have so much altered. There is great difficulty in dealing with the question, because pharmacy is both a profession and a trade. Possibly in the past the Pharmaceutical Council have not recognised this dual nature and shaped their policy accordingly. This matter has been pressed upon him in visiting chemists as local Secretary of a most thinly populated constituency—seventy miles long, with only twenty-five chemists and no railways. (Laughter.) The pharmacist is recognised as a public necessity, and yet the public recognition is not sufficient to enable the chemist to make a comfortable living. Then in regard to the question of the stamp-duties, he thought the matter might now well be taken in hand, especially after the splendid victory gained by Mr. Glyn-Jones. (Cheers.) The trade in patent medicines hits at what is one of the weakest points in the chemists' position. One object of the Society is to raise the social and financial status of chemists; but he was certain that the social status will not be raised by lending themselves to the patent-medicine proprietors, neither did he think the financial status would be much improved. Mr. Griffiths then appealed to his brother-chemists to notice the way the patent-medicine proprietors are advertising their wares, and not to lend themselves to a lot of advertising proprietors from whom they can get nothing in return. It is best for chemists not to lend themselves to patent-medicine advertisers, whose advertisements are in bad taste on the one hand, and untruthful on the other.

The PRESIDENT said there was not the slightest necessity for giving notice of this motion by Mr. Nicholls. The Council are quite prepared to deal with the questions when the opportunity presents itself. The Council have definitely made up their mind not to take a test-case on the titles question which, although Mr. Nicholls had not defined what he meant by a test-case, was what he (the President) took him to mean by a test-case.

Mr. NICHOLLS: I distinctly stated that a test-case should be taken on the lines of the recent prosecutions under the Dentists Act by implication.

The PRESIDENT: It is no doubt difficult to define, but all the points have been considered by the Council, and if they saw an opportunity the Council would not hesitate to take advantage of it. Proceeding, the President said it has been

suggested that the Council do not realise the dual character of the business of a chemist and druggist. Well, the Council are not angels, but live in a mundane sphere; they have their bread and butter to earn, and fully realise what is the business of a chemist and druggist. He would also like to repeat what had been said before in that theatre—that the Council is what the members make it. Mr. Griffiths supported what a previous speaker had said as to the slender chances of the Pharmacy Bill. The Bill is before the House of Commons, and the Council are doing their level best to get it passed into law. The Bill, if passed, would do away with all the grievances of the mover and seconder of the resolution. The last clause of the resolution was, to say the least, a very sweeping one. Mr. Glyn-Jones had accomplished much in winning his case, but even he would hesitate to attempt to do all that the mover requires. Lastly, the President appealed to Mr. Nicholls to withdraw his motion.

Mr. NICHOLLS: I did withdraw a resolution some years ago—(laughter)—and must ask you to put it to the meeting.

Mr. P. H. BURTON moved that the motion be divided into two parts. In regard to company-pharmacy, the London Chemists' Association sent a deputation to the Council to ask them to consider the advisability of taking a test-case. The one point which the Association considered open was that the Council should proceed against the separate persons of a company. The point has never been before the English Courts. It has been tried in the Scotch courts, and the decision went against the Society. It is unfortunate that the case was taken in Scotland, as there is no appeal there to the House of Lords. The deputation laid their views before the Council, and were promised an answer—that was in October last, and so far no answer had been received. The Council have surely had time to consider the question and come to a decision. It is a great mistake to conduct the Council business in secret committee. It may sometimes be diplomatic, but surely the decisions which the Council come to should be made public, so as to give the members some inkling of what is being done. If the Council took the members more into their confidence, it would help to enlist many more members. Mr. Burton then moved that the motion be divided.

The PRESIDENT: Where would you divide it?

Mr. BURTON: Make the company part one motion, and the part dealing with the stamp question another.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I second the motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Has any test-case been taken to test the qualification of the proprietary?

The PRESIDENT was then proceeding to put the motion [to divide], when

Mr. NICHOLLS said he wished to make it plain that he wanted a test-case taken on the dentists' line—

The PRESIDENT: The motion before the meeting is to divide the motion into two parts.

Mr. NICHOLLS: Can't I show some reason for the motion? The British Dental Association have succeeded in all their efforts. (A Voice: Time, time.) I hope the gentlemen over there will know how to behave themselves. The British Dental Association have won all their cases by implication—

The PRESIDENT: I move you out of order.

The motion was then put, and lost.

Mr. WRIGHT (Yeovil) said he wished to protest against frittering away the Society's money on a test-case. The members have perfect confidence in the Council. Too much has been made of the stamp question. He (the speaker) has been in business for thirty years, and never been accustomed to put doses on the label. He rather prided himself that he could show his knowledge to a customer when asked as to the dose of a medicine. (Mr. CARTEIGHE: Hear, hear.) If everything is sent out labelled with full directions the chemist is really reducing himself to the condition of the shop-boy mentioned by Mr. Marshall Hall on the previous night. (Applause.)

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the word nostrums used by Mr. Nicholls was unfortunate. Chemists already have the right to state the uses of the Pharmacopoeia drugs on the labels, but with their own nostrums it is a different matter. The privilege which the Legislature gave chemists ninety years ago was the right to sell non-secret medicines, and not nostrums.

Mr. STOOKE said the Inland Revenue says chemists can supply preparations recommended in various works if they are not the manufacturers. What he would like to do would be to extend the principle to preparations which the chemist makes. If the matter were well defined, chemists would then have nothing to fear from the potty prosecutions of the Inland Revenue.

Mr. MACKENZIE proposed that the whole matter be remitted to the Pharmaceutical Council, when, with ample legal advice, there should not be much difficulty in defining the position.

Mr. FLUX: If the drift of this motion is any idea that the House of Lords will reverse or modify a decision of twenty years ago, it had better be at once buried. Judicial decisions by the House of Lords on the same question are like the laws of the Medes and Persians—"they alter not."

Mr. MACKENZIE: How about what they did on the corn laws in 1832? They had to reverse their decision then.

Mr. FLUX: I did not speak of it in its legislative but in its judicial capacity. The decisions of the House of Lords bind it in the same way as they do an inferior Court.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I take exception to that. I would like to quote the Spanish proverb, "A wise man changes his mind, a fool never." (Laughter.)

Mr. FLUX: Then I infer that the House of Lords is not wise.

The PRESIDENT then put Mr. Nicholls' resolution, but only two persons supported it, and it was declared lost.

The next business was the appointment of scrutineers who are to meet at 10 o'clock on Thursday to count the votes.

Attention was called to the box for depositing voting-papers, and to the registers. Copies of the latter were before the meeting in accordance with the Pharmacy Acts.

The five auditors were then declared to be duly elected.

The PRESIDENT was about to adjourn the meeting until Thursday at 3 P.M., when

Mr. W. L. CURRIE (Glasgow) desired to move "that the best thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council for their services during the past year, and to the President for his conduct in the chair this day." He thought they richly deserved the thanks of the members, and Mr. FEATHER CLARKE seconded. The motion was carried with acclamation, and the members went upstairs to the examination-hall, where sandwiches and meat-pies were served with beer and aerated waters.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

was held on May 21 at 3 P.M., when the PRESIDENT called on Mr. E. N. BUTT, the Chairman of the Scrutineers, to read his report. The result of the voting was declared as follows:

Hills	2,709	Taylor	1,684
Storrar	2,267	Currie	1,427
Cross	2,210	Campkin	1,402
Symes	2,193	Walshaw	896
Wootton	2,122	Paterson	721
Cooper	1,821		

There were 5,780 voting-papers issued, and 3,076 were returned. Of these 28 were informal and 11 received too late, the papers registered being, therefore, 3,037.

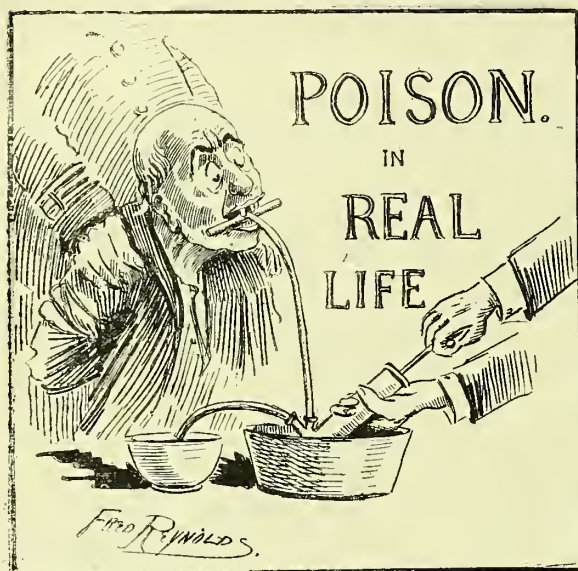
The PRESIDENT declared the first seven elected, and the usual vote of thanks to the scrutineers ended the meeting.

Mr. A. LUCAS, chemist and druggist, has opened a new pharmacy at 53 Chapel Street, Mill Hill, Blackburn, with fittings supplied by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

Mr. JAMES LLOYD'S premises at 123 Battersea Rise (which address is also 11 Hopefield Terrace, S.W.) have been acquired by the London County Council, and he has given up that pharmacy after carrying it on for twenty-one years. He is taking a rest and change at Southend-on-Sea before seeking another business. [Corrected notice.]

Mr. J. NORTH, chemist and druggist, has removed from Stockbridge, Hants (where he has been in business for twenty-five years, and for the last eight years has filled the office of sub postmaster), to his native town of Reading, where he is opening as "The People's Cash Chemist," at 314 Oxford Road. The Postmaster-General has taken a lease of the whole of his premises at Stockbridge.

Poisons in Fiction.



Actuality.

Grim tales in the land of fiction they pierce us with many a thrill,
We sleep and we dream of villains till we wake with a scream
so shrill
That the vigilant night-policeman stops short in his dreary round,
And listens hard for the echo of that agonising sound;
He hears but a stertorous breathing, and finding a bundle prone,
That is perfumed with crude carbolic helugs it off with a groan.
Anon in the station-parlour they pump it back to life,
And that is the way with poisons in these days of modern strife.

Scientific Progress.

Veronal.—This body, which has the constitution of a diethyl-malonyl urea, is a new hypnotic, forming the first of a new series of synthetic remedies discovered by Emil Fischer and J. Mehring. It is manufactured by Merck, and forms colourless crystals of somewhat bitter taste, soluble in 12 parts of boiling and in 145 parts of cold water. It melts at 191°C .

Volemite.—Bougault and Allard some time ago isolated a polyatomic alcohol, an analogue of mannite, from several of the *Primulaceae*. This alcohol they termed primulite. They now find (*Jour. de Soc. Chim. de Paris*, 1903, 129) that it is identical with volemite, the alcohol isolated by Bourquelot from *Lactarius volemus*. It is a crystalline body of the formula $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_7$, melting at 154° – 155° , and slightly dextrorotatory.

Methyl Methyl-anthranilate.—This ester, which has recently been discovered in several essential oils, forms a sulphate which is soluble in water. It yields a reaction so delicate that, according to Kleist (*Schimmel's Bericht*), 0.000000000001 gram can be detected. This reaction, which consists in the addition of potassium ferricyanate and ferric chloride, and yields a characteristic blue precipitate or colouration, is probably one of the most delicate known, being thus able to detect one million-millionth of a gram or a thousand-millionth of a milligram.

Alkaloidal Synthesis.—A series of papers of great interest by Willstätter and his pupils, dealing with the synthesis of the cocaine series of bases, appear in the current issue of *Liebigs Annalen* (1903, 326). Dextrorotatory cocaine is obtained by the treatment of the methyl ester of synthetic dextro-ecgonine with benzoyl chloride. The dextro-cocaine obtained melts at 46° – 47°C , whilst the corresponding synthetic laevo cocaine melts at 98°C . An inactive variety is obtained from inactive ecgonine which melts at 80° . The last-named body has been investigated, and several of its salts prepared. For details of these reference must be made to the original paper.

The Estimation of Vanillin.—Moulin (*Bull. Soc. Chim.*, 1903, 279) gives a method for the estimation of vanillin in vanilla. It depends on the conversion of the vanillin into a picric-acid compound by means of nitric acid, and a colorimetric comparison with a standard sample. 0.500 gram of pure vanillin is dissolved in 100 c.c. of acetic acid and 10 c.c. of sulphuric acid, and a few crystals of potassium nitrate are added. The mixture is heated for an hour on the water-bath and allowed to stand for twelve hours. The liquid is then made up to 100 c.c., when the yellow-coloured fluid represents 5 milligrams of vanillin per cubic centimetre. It can be diluted as required. To obtain the vanillin from vanilla in a fit state for determination, about 3 to 6 grams is finely divided and exhausted with ether. The ether is digested with animal charcoal, and filtered and evaporated. The residual vanillin is then treated as above described, and compared with standard solutions as in nesslerising.

Personalities.

MR. F. H. MOORE, F.C.S., has been appointed analytical and works chemist to Camwal (Limited), London.

DR. CHARLES SYMES in joining the directorate of Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited) does not give up his retail business.

MR. DAVID LEITCH, chemist and druggist, Greenlaw, Berwickshire, has been elected Chairman of the Parish Council, in virtue of which he becomes a Justice of the Peace for the county.

MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN, ex-Chairman of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, will represent the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the forthcoming Congress of Applied Chemistry at Berlin.

ALDERMAN GEORGE PECK and Councillor A. S. Campkin, J.P., chemists and druggists, have been asked to consider the question of the supply of drugs to the Cambridge Infectious Diseases Hospital, and have been given power to act.

AMONG the speakers at the annual dinner of L'Entente Cordiale (a society for establishing a better understanding between Great Britain and France) at the Café Royal on May 16 was Mr. A. Barton Kent (G. B. Kent & Sons, Limited, Farringdon Street, E.C.), who is Chairman of Council.

MR. BATTY LANGLEY, M.P., one of the opponents of the Pharmacy Bill, has represented the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield since 1894. He is a timber-merchant. He was elected to the Town Council in 1871, was elevated to the Aldermanic bench in 1890, and held the position of Mayor during 1892–93.

MR. JAMES YOUNG, chemist and druggist, Torquay, who was the medium through whom many comforts were sent to the soldiers of the Devon Regiment during the South African War, suggests in a local paper that the time has come for erecting a memorial in Torquay to perpetuate the memory of those who fell in the war.

PHARMACY was represented at the opening of Kew Bridge by the King on Wednesday in the person of Mr. A. Higgs, J.P., the President of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association, and Mr. Higgs was also honoured with an invitation to the banquet at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, in the evening, given by the Mayor of Richmond.

IT rarely happens that a medical practitioner defies the Vaccination Acts. The distinction has been gained by Mr. H. Valentine Knaggs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 189 Camden Road, N.W., who was fined last week, writes: "I am at a loss to know why I should be subjected to repeated police-court prosecutions in order to have forced upon me a legalised quack remedy when I am debarred by medical ethics from using other equally mysterious compounds which do not bear the stamp of authority."

IT is stated that Matthew Wood, the grandfather of Sir Evelyn Wood, was, when 14, apprenticed to Mr. Newton, druggist, Exeter, and, after travelling in the drug-trade, upon the completion of his indentures he commenced business as a chemist in London. Subsequently he became a hop-merchant and Lord Mayor of London. He was created a baronet in 1837. One of his sons was the Right Hon. Sir William Page Wood, who, after serving as Solicitor-General and Vice-Chancellor, was in 1868 appointed Lord Chancellor and raised to the peerage as Lord Hatherley.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Pharmacy Bill

has no chance of being passed this Session, declares the *C. & D.* Parliamentary Hand. The announcement is not startling. All the same it may be hoped that Mr. Lough will not withdraw the Bill. It is teaching members of Parliament and drug-company-mongers our policy, and Clause 7 has touched the sore place on many of them; the five blocking notices prove this. The Bill would have precious little merit if it were acceptable to Mr. Bailey, Mr. Alexander Cross, Mr. Gilhooly, and the members for Mr. Boot and for the co-operative shops. It is the blockers who are playing our game for us. They are helping to educate Parliament, which is our first and greatest difficulty. The ordinary M.P. who has not got "a large sum of money invested" in a business which he does not understand only begins to look at a Bill when the opposition to it becomes a bit vehement. Then he wants to know what the noise is about, and unless he is very innocent—too innocent to be a legislator—he inquires what axes have come in for grinding. It may be that we can convince him that our axe is a more useful one than Mr. Bailey's.

The Opposition

to Clause 7 could have been predicted without the aid of any seer or soothsayer, but I am sorry to learn that it is having a demoralising effect in quarters where this result might have least been expected. A strong minority of the Southern branch of the London Chemists' Association, the cradle of that militant body, want the clause "made more acceptable to company directors," and similar counsel was forthcoming among the chemists of the Thames Valley—including, perhaps, some from Runnymede. There is no hope of unanimity on any subject, I am well aware, and everybody has a right to express his opinion. But it does seem a pity that these signs of weakening should appear just when the trumpet has sounded for battle. It is not at all so sure as some critics think it that our perfectly just claim will never be acknowledged by Parliament, but certainly it never will be unless we ourselves are resolved that it shall. I for one heartily echo every line in Mr. Reid's spirited letter last week. Rather than drop the director clause, drop the Bill. The rest of it will only establish companies more firmly than ever.

The Bees and the Wasps.

Once upon a time, says the neo-Æsop, a Swarm of Bees occupied a certain hive, where they Built their cells and stored their Honey. Now, the King of the Country had promised them that no Bees except those which like themselves had a Red spot on their heads should Work in that hive. Then there came Certain Wasps into that Hive, and took Possession of some of the Cells and seized the Honey they found therein. So the Bees went to the King and complained, saying, "See, these Wasps have not the Red spot on their Heads." But the King said, "Alas! I cannot Help you, for the Edict only requires that Bees shall have that Red spot; it says Nothing about wasps; it is a *casus omissus*." So the Bees went home and Pondered; and they Pondered for many years. And meanwhile the Wasps came to the Hive in great numbers. At last the Bees went again to the King and said to him, "We will not ask that the Wasps shall be turned out of the Hive, but we ask that they shall only remain on the same conditions as ourselves, that they have a Red spot on their Heads." Then some of the Wasps laughed, and said to the Bees, "Ye have no political

influence; the King will not listen to you"; and a large Wasp Wept and said, "I have painted my name on a great many Cells, and it will Cost me much Honey to Paint that out again; surely the King will not make this Decree." But the King said, "What these Bees ask seems Reasonable." Then came forward certain other Bees from the same Hive and said, "No, No; do not do this Thing; it is not Acceptable to the Wasps." And the King said, "I know not what to do."

The History of Popular Medicines

wants compiling. The authors of the usual text-books, who copy from each other with slavish fidelity, never venture on this interesting and useful excursion. And yet nothing is more instructive than a study of the origins and gradual modifications of the formulas which our ancestors have bequeathed to us. There are many materials for a compilation such as I suggest in the volumes of this journal. At the moment I remember investigations into the history of seidlitz-powders, opodeldoc, Gregory's powder, Dover's powder, laudanum, and other medicines, not to mention notes on the more recent ones. The stimulus to this study, therefore, which has been given by the ammoniated tincture-of-quinine case may not be the least of the benefits which that contest will confer. Mr C. C. Bell's references to the origins of elixir of vitriol, tincture of lavender, and

Paregoric

show the possibilities of the chasc. Dealing with the last-named only for the moment, I presume from Mr. Bell's letter that it was Bates who first applied the name of "paregoric" to the elixir. I cannot just now refer to Bates's *Pharmacopœia*, but I can to Le Mort's "*Chymia Medico-Physica*." It is quite a treat to find an old authority apparently unknown to Mr. Bell. Le Mort was a Dutchman who taught chemistry and pharmacy, first at Leyden, afterwards at Utrecht. At Leyden he was not in the regular faculty, and he was forbidden to continue his lectures and fined. At Utrecht he became the authorised Professor of Chemistry. He died at Utrecht in 1718. In the book named Le Mort gives a number of formulas for medicines, with much parade of chemical processes. Among these are an elixir of camphor and an anodyne elixir, either of which would answer as the original of our tr. camph. co. Both contain camphor and opium, with saffron and various spices. But Le Mort does not mention

The Name Paregoric.

In his time this was a commonly used term, synonymous with anodyne. Littré quotes from Ambrose Païé a reference to "attractive and paregoric medicaments," and the Century Dictionary gives an extract from Bishop Berkeley, who describes tar-water as "both paregoric and cordial." Probably the Greek *paregorikos* was an old joke. It meant listening to public speaking; and possibly there were Greeks who could "sleep under" Demosthenes and his followers, as some Englishmen still find certain orations and sermons paregoric.

The Personation Case

reported last week shows how slender is the guarantee which a mere name on the register affords. A man who badly wants a good situation can pretty fairly secure his position if he select his *nom de guerre* with discretion, and still more safely if he is able, for a consideration, to obtain the connivance of the person whose name is to be used. I do not remember a case of the kind to have come before the Courts before, but this is not the first instance I have known. I was myself the victim once. A friend who had "done time" was reduced on his emergence from sequestration to use my name and credentials to get a situation in the trade, and I knew nothing of the compliment till some years after, when my personator was dead. It may be that clauses 2, 4, and 6 of the Pharmacy Bill would be some protection against a fraud of this character.

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Editorial Comments.

Anti-cutting Compacts.

An interesting development of the anti-cutting movement is now hatching in the United States. A Cincinnati firm, who do not conform to the rebate plan, ordered goods from several houses, which they declined to supply, and now the Cincinnati firm are trying to see if the law will not help them to compel the wholesale druggists to supply them with goods.

Thus we wrote in our issue of April 11, 1896, and on April 23, 1903, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York finally decided that the Cincinnati firm could not compel wholesale druggists to supply them. The case was that of John D. Park & Sons v. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the first stage in the action was the granting of an interim injunction in favour of the plaintiffs by Judge Cruik, of the N.Y. Supreme Court in May, 1896; various other orders were made by the same Court, but whenever the real point at issue was reached, the defendants won, although the plaintiffs took advantage of every technicality and court privilege they could, seeking half-a-million dollars damages. Now they have at last been beaten, and the Court decision upholds the legality of agreements between manufacturers of proprietaries and distributors thereof to maintain selling-prices, and to refuse supplies to those who decline to come into the compact.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association was founded in 1876, and in that year, owing to the cutting of proprietaries amongst wholesalers, agreed to a uniform list of prices at which such goods should be sold to retailers. In 1882 manufacturers came into the compact, on what has since been called the rebate plan, which substantially meant

that nobody could get proprietaries at less than jobbing or wholesale prices, and those who adhered to the fixed minimum retail prices were entitled to a discount of not less than 10 per cent. as rebate. The plan was developed and improved so that manufacturers sold only to wholesalers, cutters (wholesale or retail) could not get supplies, and manufacturers who refused to come into the compact could not get their goods handled by the wholesalers concerned, who control 90 per cent. of the U.S. trade in such goods. John D. Park & Sons, the plaintiffs, are manufacturers of proprietary medicines and wholesale dealers in these and similar articles. They sought to restrain the defendants and all concerned with them from making and continuing their efforts to prevent them (plaintiffs) from purchasing, and manufacturers from selling their goods to plaintiffs, by threats, intimidation, or other improper means; from continuing a monopoly in such goods, and from performing any act that would impair or destroy competition in the sale thereof. Substantially, the plaintiffs alleged that the compact or rebate plan is a contract in restraint of trade by preventing competition. There happens to be a New York Act of 1897 which gives colour to this contention, for it provides that—

every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State of the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restrained or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

In the Court of Appeals Judge Martin's decision was in favour of the plaintiffs, his lengthy judgment being an elaboration of the clause just quoted. Judge Haught held the contrary view, because the compact is not, in his opinion, for the purpose of creating a monopoly, because every wholesale dealer has the right to purchase the goods from the manufacturers upon the same terms as members of the Association. Nor is the compact in restraint of trade, for although it does away with competition it does not restrict the quantities to be sold in a district, and as the goods are of a proprietary character, the makers may legally require dealers to maintain the prices specified. A man can do what he will with his own, therefore manufacturers of patent medicines are not acting contrary to public policy by arranging the prices at which they should be sold. Judge Haught further held that the compact is not a boycott, because John D. Park & Sons were not absolutely prevented from buying, but could at any time avail themselves of the right to purchase upon the contract plan by complying with the requirements of the manufacturers. He summed up the whole matter by saying:

The situation is not new. It is one to which the attention of the public has been frequently drawn in recent years. The great merchants possessed of large capital will persuade and induce manufacturers to sell to them more cheaply in consequence of their taking large quantities, and thus they are enabled to undersell and drive out of business the small merchants in their vicinity. I am not here going to question the right of the big fish to eat up the little fish, the big storekeeper to undersell and drive out of business the little storekeeper; but I do believe that the little fellows have the right to protect their lives and their business, and if they can by force of argument and persuasion induce manufacturers to establish a uniform price for fixed quantities, so that they can purchase as cheaply as the great merchants and thus compete with them in the retail trade, they have the right to do so, and no Court of Equity ought to interfere and restrain them from the exercise of this privilege.

Judge Cullen agreed with Judge Haught as to the agreement being legal whereby the wholesalers compelled

manufacturers to sell to them at a uniform rate. He went no further than that, however, and considered the compact vicious and in restraint of trade, because it destroys competition. To that Judge Parker replied, in effect, that the defendants do not restrain plaintiffs, because the former invited the latter to join the Association. At one time John D. Park & Sons did attempt to work with the Association, but afterwards thought they would profit more by working independently. They, in consequence, suffered "intimidation" and "black-listing," which they considered unlawful, but failed to prove them to be so.

Throughout the judgments there runs a vein of antagonism against unprofitable trading, which is considered adverse to public interests, and that is one reason why the rebate plan, carrying with it reasonable profits, is not unlawful. It is also notable that the pivot of the judgments in favour of the defendants was that not they but the manufacturers are the persons who fix the prices. As Judge Parker said, the manufacturer "may lower or increase the price at his pleasure. He may name the price which the consumer shall pay for his article now as he could then, which means that he can both make the price and enforce it by contract." This is good U.S. law; it is also British law, and it is the principle upon which the Proprietary Articles Trade Association is founded. It happens also to be the necessary link in any scheme for the prevention of unprofitable trading in proprietary articles, and it is the enforcement of this principle which retailers in this country ask proprietors generally to recognise. The decision in the Park case should give an impetus to price-protection in this country as well as in the United States, for it comes at a psychological moment. A good deal of substitution-dust is flying, but when that clears away all parties may realise in Judge Parker's words that "the motive behind the action of each party is self-help," and the first essential for that is—Profit.

Artificial Musk.

It is not unnatural to suppose that the great fall in the price of artificial musk coincident with the expiry of the patent granted to Baur in 1833 will tend to promote the more universal employment of this artificial perfume. As the article will in future be offered freely to consumers by several makers, it is, perhaps, not out of place to call attention to the fact that there are many varieties of artificial musk which have been patented by Baur, and it is only one of these, or rather a particular process of making the same, which has now become public property. It remains to be seen whether there is sufficient difference in the quality of the nitrated products which were subsequently discovered and patented by Baur, and some of which are still protected for a period of six or seven years, to give the original makers a decided advantage in supplying a superior or more potent perfume. It will, at any rate, be incumbent upon the buyers to satisfy themselves that they do not unwittingly commit any infringement of the patent-rights still existent, and, therefore, a nearer acquaintance with the history of this remarkable discovery is of importance at the present time.

Although Musc Baur is neither chemically nor physiologically related to the natural drug from which it takes its name, and the odour of which it resembles, it is noteworthy that this, perhaps one of the most lucrative chemical syntheses ever effected, is entirely of pharmaceutical origin. The discovery that certain hydrocarbons on treatment with nitric acid developed a musk-like odour was made at a comparatively early date, before the sciences of pharmacy and organic chemistry had diverged, and when the pharmacist

was still the pioneer of chemical investigation. Nearly 150 years ago Marggraf prepared a product of musk-like odour by the action of fuming nitric acid on rectified oil of amber. This product was the prototype of Musc Baur, which, as will be seen, was a direct development of Marggraf's discovery. This galenical preparation, which, it may be mentioned, was recommended by Dr. L. W. Williams in 1878 as an anti-spasmodic and nervine in the treatment of whooping-cough, was, however, a resinous mass which defied every attempt to obtain it crystalline although its alcoholic solution was used to some extent as an artificial musk. In 1842 Elsner, recognising that rectified oil of amber is a mixture of several oily substances, had already attempted by further fractionation to obtain a more homogeneous product, but he only succeeded in demonstrating that the musk-smelling substance contained a nitrogenous radicle. It was not, therefore, until 1880 that a more definite and nearer acquaintance with the constituents of amber and similar fossil resin oils, initiated by the investigations of Walter and Pelletier, threw further light upon the composition of "artificial musk," and it was mainly the researches of Kelbe, with whom Baur was for some time associated as assistant, that demonstrated the musk-yielding oils to contain hydrocarbons identical or isomeric with the propyl- or butyl-toluenes obtained by the well-known Friedel and Craft method of synthesis. Moreover, it must have been within the knowledge of this investigator that products of musk-like odour and crystalline appearance could be obtained by the nitration of synthetical hydrocarbons thus prepared. In Liebig's *Annalen* for 1881 is found a very exact description by Kelbe of the preparation of trinitro-propyl-toluene, which is stated to occur in yellow-white crystals melting at 72° - 73° C., and possessing a peculiar musk-like odour, apparent especially on warming.

Although from this description the "propyl" compound appears to be much feebler in odour than that of its next higher homologue, trinitro-butyl-toluene, for the preparation of which by an analogous process Baur was granted in 1889 the valuable patent which has just expired, yet from a scientific point of view the credit of the invention is undoubtedly due to Kelbe, even if he did not actually recognise that the odour could be sufficiently intensified to turn it to practical account. The marked difference in the strength of odour between the propyl and butyl products accentuates, however, the suggestion already made, that amongst the later discovered musks of Baur, to which little attention has been given up to the present, there may be some which in quality or strength of perfume will compete with advantage with the invention which has now become public property. Indeed, in the patents granted to Mallman in 1894 and 1895 for what is called ketone musk, it is stated that the nitrated products obtained from certain ketones are of much more pleasant and lasting perfume than that of trinitro-butyl-toluene, and have a peculiar flower-like fragrance. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the odour of the latter is so extremely powerful that a more concentrated perfume is scarcely conceivable.

It is remarkable that all the synthetical products having a musk-like odour which have as yet been described are not only nitrated products, but also contain three nitro groups, which necessitates carrying the process of nitration to an extreme degree by means of fuming nitric acid in the presence of large quantities of sulphuric acid. This process of nitration is indeed common to the production of all the artificial musks, from Marggraf downwards to the latest discoveries of Baur, although there have not been wanting unscrupulous attempts to palm off fictitious chemical processes upon eager investors in such a promising speculation as that which a new and independent method of making

artificial musk for many years presented. It will therefore be seen that it is not in the process of nitration that advances have been made, but in the selection of suitable material for nitration, for it is not every trinitro product which is an artificial musk. In proof of that we may instance picric acid or trinitro-phenol, which has no suggestion of a musky odour, although some substituted phenol ethers develop very strong musk odour on nitration. It is to this search for other hydrocarbons than butyl-toluene and for hydrocarbon substitutes which yield musk-like products that Baur for several years after his first commercial success devoted himself, and therefore during the period from 1891 to 1896 some seven or eight patents were applied for and granted to Baur, or to the Thann and Mulhouse factory which exploited his inventions, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial musk. Phenol and cresol ethers, hydro-benzenes, diphenyl- and triphenyl-methanes, indenenes, benzene cyanides, halogen derivatives of benzene, and even aldehydes, are typical of the classes of aromatic compounds which have been laid under contribution for the production of musk-like bodies, so that there is in fact a very large field in artificial musks still under patent-protection and concerning which little is known to the average chemist. Hence the necessity for commercial men keeping in mind that the expiry of Baur's first patent may not throw open this field to the world, and they should especially ensure that artificial musks alleged to be made according to the expired patents do not also traverse the ground covered by the later patents. There is, of course, no reason why the latter condition should arise: the first patent provides for a good perfume, but there have been advances since then, and these may give the original makers a pull in the competition as to quality.

Medicine-stamp Act Exemption.

Any doubt which may have existed regarding the limitation of the exemption to qualified chemists proved through *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* is set at rest. The Board of Inland Revenue have initiated proceedings against a provincial limited company in respect to the sale unstamped of British Pharmacopœia preparations which the company recommended in advertisements. The reason for the proceedings is that the company is not "a chemist or druggist who hath served a regular apprenticeship."

Arranging a Price-list.

There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the way some of the price-lists sent out by wholesale houses are arranged, to which matter a correspondent (page 845) calls attention. The difficulty is mainly one of want of uniformity, because if all lists were arranged on a certain plan it would become part of the training of a chemist to be familiar with the idiosyncrasies of the price-list. There is not now so much to complain of in the arrangement of the lists sent out by wholesale druggists. A few years ago the vagaries of indexing were stauding jokes in pharmaceutical circles. The most convenient system to adopt in the case of a drug-list appears to be that used in the *Pharmacopœia*, galenicals and chemicals being classified, and crude drugs arranged under the name of the drug. Thus the tinctures are all arranged together, and so are the potassium salts and acids, whilst, on the other hand, cinchona and scilla will appear under those headings and not under "Cortex" or "Rad." In lists of proprietary medicines the general arrangement is to put the medicines under the name of the proprietor or inventor. Jones's mixture will occur under "J," but cross-references will be required occasionally. In the case of "chlorodyne" a cross-reference will be needed to

Browne, Towle, Freeman. Multiplication of cross-references is not always desirable, as it tends to increase the size of the list. If, on the other hand, instead of giving a cross-reference the price is repeated, the chance of error from not correcting one of the entries when there is an alteration in price is increased, and there is something to be said on the score of expense. The greatest diversity of arrangement exists in lists of druggists' sundries, and it is here there is greatest need of improvement. In one list, for instance, we find teats under "I," because they are generally made of indiarubber. Beakers under "glass" and caustic points under "lunar" are other instances of fantastic indexing. A system of classification seems the best in the case of druggists' sundries; thus all kinds of brushes and the various bottles would be grouped together. Diversity of opinion begins in the case of such articles as "bronchitis-kettles" and "finger-stalls," but in these instances the entry that makes for ready reference should be chosen.

Dalton's Life and Work.

The *British Medical Journal* of May 16 prints a lengthy article on the life and work of John Dalton *à propos* of the centenary celebration of the atomic theory. In the course of it the writer says there is one chapter in the life of Dalton which must not be forgotten—namely, that he was the first lecturer on pharmaceutical chemistry in the first fully equipped medical school in the provinces—namely, that founded by Mr. Thomas Turner, F.R.C.S., in 1824, in Pine Street, Manchester. It was long known as the Pine Street School of Medicine. It was then called the Royal School of Medicine, and ultimately became amalgamated with Owens College. It was in this school that Dalton taught, let it be noted, "pharmaceutical chemistry." The *Guardian* of December 24, 1824, contains an announcement of a course of fifteen lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry.

The Eradication of Charlock.

During the past four years experiments in the spraying of charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*) have been conducted at Bangor, under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the University College of North Wales. The efforts to suppress this persistent pest of the agriculturist have only been spasmodically successful, but the latest reports from North Wales appear to indicate that a 5-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate gives the best results. In 1899 solutions of copper sulphate and iron sulphate were tried, with only partial success. Copper sulphate was, however, proved to be much more effective than the iron sulphate, and the latter in the following year was abandoned entirely. In 1900 the most effective dressing tried was a 3-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate, applied in the ratio of 50 gals. to the acre. Only about 60 per cent. of the charlock was destroyed by that solution, however, and much of the weed revived. In 1901 and 1902 dressings of 3-per-cent., 4-per-cent., and 5-per-cent. strengths were employed at seven different centres in Wales in the proportion of 50 gals. to the acre. The average percentage of weed destroyed by a 3-per-cent. solution was 71, by the 4-per-cent. solution 79, and by the 5-per-cent. solution 86.2. It thus appears conclusive that the 5-per-cent. solution (in Wales, at least) is best, and, so far as the experiments go, the damage done to the corn was not permanent. The best time to spray the solution is generally supposed to be when the charlock is in the first leaf; yet the Welsh experiments hardly bear out that idea. In North Wales the best results were obtained when the spray was used to the plant in the flowering stage. There does not appear to be any great virtue in spraying the young plants, one good dressing when the plants are in flower proving effective in most cases.

THE UNITED KINGDOM sent 699 tons of chemicals to Syria, Greece, during 1902, against 697 tons in the previous year.

Household Remedies.

SUBJOINED are labels for "known, admitted, and approved" remedies which have not been held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof.

GLYCERIN OF PEPsin.

(British Pharmacopœia Formula.)

Pepsin, the active principle of gastric juice, is a well-known remedy for indigestion, and in the liquid form is easily administered. Each teaspoonful of this preparation contains 5 gr. of pepsin.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls in a little water just after a meal.

Note.—Pepsin was introduced into this country from France about 1855. Wine of pepsin was the first liquid preparation. Sir Michael Foster, in 1870, published the results of experiments on glycerin as a solvent for pepsin, which were a repetition of Von Wittich's experiments. Mr. J. Lloyd Bullock shortly afterwards introduced an acid glycerin of pepsin, which, on the advice of Sir B. W. Richardson, began to be extensively prescribed by medical practitioners.

CHEMICAL FOOD

or

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES of Iron, Sodium, and Calcium,

Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Edw. Parrish.

An excellent tonic for women and children in anæmia, &c.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls in a little water.

Note.—The recipe is published in Parrish's "Treatise on Pharmacy," "Pharmaceutical Formulas," &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

(From Sir A. B. Garrod's Formula.)

Recommended for rheumatism, skin affections, and as a protection against infectious diseases.

Note.—Sir A. B. Garrod contributed a paper to the *Lancet*, 1889, in which he stated that five years before that he adopted the lozenge form of administering sulphur as the best. His formula for the lozenges was afterwards introduced into the B.P. Addendum, 1890.

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.

Prepared from the Official Formula.

For use instead of injections of glycerin.

In cases of constipation one of the suppositories is inserted and allowed to dissolve.

Note.—The use of glycerin in constipation was introduced in 1888, first as an injection, then in hollow suppositories. Following this, on September 22, 1888, a note was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to the effect that the medical profession in Germany had successfully prescribed glycerin suppositories made by the formula first recommended by Dieterich (solidification of the glycerin with stearin soap). In this country the gelatin-basis has been preferred and is adopted by the British Pharmacopœia.

DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER.

For indigestion, acidity, heartburn, irregular bowels, &c.

Composed of genuine Turkey rhubarb, calcined magnesia, and Jamaica ginger.

Dose.—A large teaspoonful, &c.

Note.—This preparation was prescribed by the late Professor James Gregory, of Edinburgh, a facsimile of whose prescription was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 6, 1897. Professor Gregory called it "magnesia and rhubarb." The powder gradually became known to the public as "Dr. Gregory's Powder," and forty years ago was included in the British Pharmacopœia, the synonym "Gregory's powder" now being official.

(To be continued.)

Association Affairs.

Burnley Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held on May 13. Mr. J. A. Heaton (the President) was in the chair.

PHARMACY BILL AND POISONS REPORT.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the resolution at the last meeting, he had written to the local M.P.s with regard to the report of the Committee on Poisons and the Pharmacy Bill. He asked them to be good enough to keep an open mind on the subject until the Association had had an opportunity of an interview. Mr. W. Mitchell, M.P. for Burnley, had replied that the matter would have his attention. Mr. Shackleton, M.P. for the Clitheroe division, said he would be pleased to receive any information on the matter from the Association.

THE P.A.T.A.

The minutes of the P.A.T.A. Committee, submitted by Mr. DODSLEY (Secretary), set forth that the Secretary had been requested to prepare a list of the most saleable articles included at present in the P.A.T.A., and that copies of the list be sent to all the members of the Association. The matter of a committee being formed for buying patent medicines direct was next considered, and the following suggestions put forward: (1) That the amount of money deposited be in proportion to the number of members who wish to join; (2) no chemist who does not pay the deposit to be able to participate; (3) that a small committee of acting members be appointed to draw up a list of articles to be bought, to arrange rules of supply, to sign cheques, and provide a central distributing dépôt. It was the unanimous feeling of the committee that if a sufficient number of members could be induced to join the matter could be carried through successfully; and it was resolved that, if the proposal were approved at a general meeting of the Association, Messrs. Heaton, Dodsley, and Walker, who offer their services for the first six months, take the matter in hand for the members.

PRICE-PROTECTION.

The P.A.T.A. Committee sent letters to the following firms to ask them to place their preparations on the P.A.T.A. list: J. Morgan Richards, T. W. Owbridge, Clarkes (Limited), proprietors of Beecham's pills, proprietors of Cuticura, Parke, Davis & Co., and Alfred Fennings. The representative of T. W. Owbridge wrote:

This matter is having my careful consideration, and at some future date hope to submit a scheme that will, I believe, be mutually appreciated.

The manager of Fennings replied:

All we can at present say is that we are giving the matter our most serious attention. Considering the extent of our business, still further complicated by the fact of its being carried on in the interests of a charity, you will understand it is impossible to make an alteration without much consideration of the various interests involved. We may add that we regret our medicines should, through no fault of ours, have to be sold at prices which yield such small profits to retailers, and hope to arrive at some arrangement more satisfactory to all parties.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. wrote:

We have your esteemed letter requesting us to place our preparations under the protection of the P.A.T.A., and have carefully noted all you say in this connection. Before taking any action in this matter we shall esteem your further advice upon the following points: (1) which of our many thousands of preparations do you consider to be eligible for such protection as you recommend; (2) please name the percentage on the net cost of an article that your Association has declared to be a satisfactory working profit.

The proprietors of Beecham's pills enclosed the circular letter sent to the P.A.T.A. conference and intimated that they had nothing to add.

The representative of Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons (Limited) wrote:

A meeting of our association of manufacturers will be held on

Thursday, May 30, and some plan to assist in the circumstances which you point out continues to be under serious consideration, and we hope to be able to arrive at something practical. We therefore hope to be able to communicate something definite shortly.

Mr. DODSLEY added that in his letter to the firms he referred to the action of Messrs. Scott & Bowne and others which had given great satisfaction amongst the members of the Association, and added, "It is our opinion that by placing your preparations on the P.A.T.A. list, with a guaranteed working profit, you would strike a deathblow at the present system of substitution."

The PRESIDENT, Mr. HIRST (Colne), and other members expressed satisfaction at the tone of the replies on the whole, and the President suggested that a further list of firms should be written to, in which the meeting concurred.

Mr. BARLOW said they were trying to get the proprietors to help them to keep up prices; but was there nothing the chemists could do themselves? They had been cutting prices themselves to a ruinous extent, and it was a silly practice which benefited no retailer in the long-run. If one chemist reduced a 1s. 1½d. article to 11½d., his neighbour found it out in a day or two and did the same, so that the former was no better off.

The PRESIDENT said they had to face the fact that to a certain extent their trade had been exploited by limited companies.

"SUBSTITUTION."

A letter was read from *Advertising* on "Substitution," and after discussion it was decided that the letter lie on the table.

It was agreed that the Association should join the new Burnley Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Heaton being chosen as representative.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual general meeting of the Association was held at 73 Newmarket Street, W., on May 14, Mr. Latreille (the President) being in the chair.

Messrs. Parker and Pickering having been appointed scrutineers, Mr. MATTHEWS (Secretary) read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

This showed that fifteen papers had been read during the session, and five musical and social evenings had been held, in addition to the annual reunion and dinner. The new membership was fifty-four, and thirteen new members had been elected. The number of patrons was thirty-three. The average attendance at the social evenings was twenty-five, and at other meetings seventeen.

The TREASURER (Mr. C. J. Strother) read the financial report. The gross receipts amounted to 120l. 14s. 3d., of which 46l. 12s. 1d. had been expended, leaving a balance in hand of 74l. 2s. 2d.

ELECTING THE COUNCIL.

Mr. S. T. FROST moved an alteration to Rule 4, dealing with nominations for membership of the Council. Mr. MATTHEWS proposed an amendment to this motion, which was adopted by the meeting. The new rule as carried is as follows:

The Council shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members, the voting to be conducted by means of papers, which shall be issued by the Secretary, with full instructions. Nominations for candidates must be in the hands of the Secretary twenty-one days before the annual general meeting, due notice to that effect being previously given to the members.

VALEDICTORY.

The PRESIDENT, in reviewing the work of the session, said that it was a matter for regret that the session had not brought off a larger membership, and that a more active interest had not been taken in the Association. The Council had, however, tried to live up to the *raison-d'être* of the Association—viz, the promotion of good fellowship—and there was no reason for dissatisfaction on this score. The general standard of quality of the meetings had been well maintained, and many very interesting papers had been given. The lantern-lectures had been especially good, and

next session they hoped to make a full use of the splendid lantern which had been presented to the Association by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. He had received the report of the Prize Committee. No application had been made for the prize offered for practical work, but the essay prize had been awarded to Mr. S. T. Frost for his paper on "The Products of the Bee." This paper, he thought, was well worthy of the prize.

THE RESULT OF THE BALLOT

for the new Council was the election of the following members: Messrs. Bretton, Garsed, Strother, Peck, Matthews, Lownsbrough, Latreille, Tweedy, Johns, Jones, Parker, Thompson, Haylings, and Town.

Mr. Garsed proposed, and Mr. STROTHER seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for the excellent services he had rendered during his term of office. The vote was unanimously carried, amid much enthusiasm. The PRESIDENT, having acknowledged the vote of thanks, declared the session closed.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

At a meeting of the Executive held on May 12, general satisfaction was expressed at the action of Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Hood, Armour & Co., Bow, &c., in having recently protected the prices of their proprietaries either privately or by placing them on the P.A.T.A. list. The Executive recommended the members of the Association to show their interest in the specialities of these firms, and appreciation of their action. Negotiations are in progress for the protecting of several other popular proprietaries, and intimation will be given when these are completed.

It was decided that, in view of the good work that has been achieved by the P.A.T.A. and C.D.A., an effort should be made, not only to ensure the support of present members of these Associations, but to enlist the support of those who, although not members, have been equally benefited by their successful efforts. For this purpose twelve members were appointed district secretaries of the P.A.T.A.

It was moved by Mr. CURRIE, seconded by Mr. MACKIE, and unanimously agreed "That Lord Avebury's Early-closing Bill, as stated, meets with the approval of this Association, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Lord Avebury."

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on May 14, the President (Mr. R. C. Cowley) in the chair. Messrs. H. Scott, A. Royal, and G. Phillips were elected members, after which there were discussed

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Dr. SYMES spoke on an appeal against the judgment in the hot-water bottle case, and said that as the Chemists' Defence Association could not take up the case for several reasons (chiefly financial), he should like to see the members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association show their appreciation of the gravity of the judgment as affecting the trading of chemists in general by subscribing towards the expenses of the appeal.

The PRESIDENT said he was willing to receive subscriptions, and he thought chemists in other parts of the country besides Liverpool should subscribe.

Mr. THARRATT drew attention to a case which had come under his notice of a belladonna-plaster which had caused blistering of the skin. He had sent out an American belladonna-plaster with a rubber basis, and the patient afterwards complained of painful and extensive blistering of the parts. Dr. SYMES said he had heard of irritation caused by belladonna-plasters, but not to the extent mentioned; whilst the PRESIDENT believed that the root-extract caused more trouble in that respect than the green leaf-extract. Mr. HAROLD WYATT said he had come across cases of irritation or rash, but not of blistering.

Mr. McCaig asked if anything was being done about the P.A.T.A. circular asking that chemists generally (subscribers to the P.A.T.A. or not) should express their opinion on the

advisability of the manufacturers of specialities being approached to induce them to put their goods on the P.A.T.A. protected list. Mr. A. BUCK said he had visited the chemists in his district, and found them very favourably disposed to the P.A.T.A. in its action. Representatives of the P.A.T.A. were doing a similar canvass in other parts of the city.

The PRESIDENT then called on Mr. P. H. MARSDEN to read the paper on

THE LEGAL POSITION OF PHARMACY IN ROUMANIA,

by Mr. Anton Altan, of Bucharest, which Mr. Marsden had translated.

In Roumania, according to Mr. Altan, the art of pharmacy is under laws and regulations as to a curriculum and the practice of the profession. In 1899 a complete reorganisation of pharmaceutical education took place, the teaching being in connection with the University, and under the Medical Faculty, of which it now forms part. University courses of instruction are taken out in company with students of the various faculties, such as science and medicine, and there are special courses of instruction in particular pharmaceutical subjects. In connection with the Medical Faculty the courses are in zoology, botany, general and pharmaceutical chemistry; in the Faculty of Science mineralogy; whilst there are special courses in pharmacy, in analytical chemistry, and in the chemistry of foodstuffs. Candidates for the school of pharmacy must present a certificate stating their work in the *lycées* for the degree of Bachelor in Arts or Science, in order to be entered upon the books. The curriculum is as follows:

First Year.—Botany, zoology, mineralogy, mineral chemistry, general physics, qualitative analytical chemistry, and practical work in all these subjects.

Second Year.—Organic chemistry, quantitative analytical chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy, chemical and galenical pharmacy, public and personal hygiene, sanitary regulations, and practical work in the above subjects.

Third Year.—Chemical and galenical pharmacy, study of the Roumanian Pharmacopœia, analysis of foodstuffs and drinks, elementary bacteriology, analytical chemistry, toxicology, and practical work in the above.

The examinations of the Faculty are held annually in three sittings. In addition to these there are three preliminary examinations consisting of the subjects taken during each of the three years of study. The candidate who passes the test examination obtains the diploma of pharmacien.

The practice of pharmacy is controlled by the sanitary laws, and the supervision and control are in the hands of the Ministry of the Interior. There exists a special department, "La Direction du Service Sanitaire," having for head a medical man who controls the practice of medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, midwifery, and public health. Attached to this same department is a higher Council, consisting of nine medical men, a pharmacist, and a veterinary surgeon. The members of this Council are nominated by Government, each for three years. In addition to this Council there is a pharmaceutical consultative committee, consisting of four pharmacists and a chemist nominated by the Government, and which is changed by lot each three years. The Pharmaceutical Committee is chiefly occupied in fixing and altering prices and in pharmacopœial revision. The official schedule of prices is authoritative, and the pharmacist may not sell medicines at a higher or a lower price than that which is set forth in the tariff.

The older businesses have been, by a princely decree, allowed to keep open in accordance with the custom of old time. The oldest dates from 1764. From the year 1874 new pharmacies have been opened only after an examination of candidates who have complied with the legal requirements as to qualification. This examination is competitive, and the examining board consists of two professors of the Department of Pharmacy, a representative of the superior Sanitary Council, and two members of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Before being admitted to examination, or to have the right to conduct a pharmacy, candidates must have been qualified two years, and must have served their one year's military duty. The latter is taken out in one of the military hospitals, or with an army corps as pharmacist.

With the exception of the Dobrogea pharmacy all the businesses may be carried on by an approved and diplomaed pharmacist on behalf of the widow and children and

successors of a deceased pharmacist. According to law the number of pharmacies is limited to one to every 5,000 inhabitants, and new concessions are granted when need arises. The retail sale of medicines is confined entirely to pharmacists, and the inspection of the public pharmacies and the enforcement of the tariff are both in the hands of the pharmaceutical organisation. Twice a year the public pharmacies are inspected by the local Board of Health, and the inspection is made by a committee composed of medical men and the pharmacist to the Board. They may also be looked over by general inspectors, who are always medical men instructed by the sanitary authorities, and also by a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee specially delegated. Severe penalties are provided by the sanitary laws in all cases of malpraxis.

In addition to the public pharmacies, there are also others in connection with the civil and military hospitals. Foreign pharmacists are allowed to practise on a university certificate, provided such be accepted by the Senate of the Medical Faculty, and the passing of a practical examination. The right to practise is only given, however, to Roumanians, native or naturalised. All prescriptions dispensed must be copied into a special book which must bear the *visa* of the local sanitary authority. Every preparation is made and delivered in the name of the director of the pharmacy, and each qualified man is personally responsible for any mistake he may commit, and for the proper fulfilment of the laws and regulations governing the practice of the calling. Shops are to be open from 6 in the morning until 11 at night in summer, and from 7 until 10 in winter. Night-duty is compulsory, and each pharmacy must have at its front door a bell for use at night. A special fee of 1*l.* for sending medicines at night is payable. Pharmacies, being considered as a branch of the public service, may not be closed upon any day of the year. Foreign proprietary medicines may be introduced into Roumania subject to an analysis (costing 4*l.*) and a statement that they are made in accordance with the formula supplied by the maker, and the addition of two samples of the medicine which it is required to introduce. The selling-price of these to the public is fixed by the manufacturer and authorised by the Government. Native proprietaries are subject to the same formalities, except that no charge is made for the analysis.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing a vote of thanks, said the Association were greatly indebted to Mr. Altan for his very interesting paper, and to Mr. Marsden for bringing it forward.

Mr. H. WYATT, jun., in seconding the vote of thanks, said that the kingdom of Roumania is by no means to be regarded in the same light as Bulgaria, Servia, and other Balkan countries, either politically or racially. It is to all intents and purposes a Latin country in the midst of a number of Slav principalities, differing from them not only in language but in customs and in civilisation. Few European countries could show such good solid progress since the year 1866 as Roumania. Before that date it had been for years the cockpit of Eastern Europe. The natural resources of the country are immense; its mineral wealth as yet is scarcely tapped.

Owing to the paper by Mr. R. C. Cowley and Mr. J. P. Catford (on "The Relative Solubilities of the Iodo-sulphates of Quinine and Cinchonidine") not being quite completed, it was left over until the next meeting.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, on May 14, when there were present Messrs. Mitchell (President), Parker, Jones, Bissett, Eastman, Reed, Barnes, Skeates, Soper, White, Matthews, Thomas, Savage, Johnson, Cleland, Elliott, and Gwinn (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

The CHAIRMAN explained that there had been a widely expressed wish amongst the chemists of the district to close their pharmacies on Thursdays, but so far it had not taken a definite form. Now, however, the Association had brought its members into line, and with only one exception it was decided to close at 2 o'clock for the day. This only applies to Forest Gate, but the Association is arranging for Leyton and Leytonstone, and hopes to report favourably at the next meeting.

Mr. CLELAND proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. JONES, that Rule 4 be altered in order that "quarterly meetings" be read as "monthly meetings." This was carried unanimously.

In recognition of the services of the Early Closing Association, it was decided to send it a cheque for 1*l.* 1*s.* together with the thanks of the Chemists' Association.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held on Friday evening, May 15, at the close of the Local B.P.C. Committee meeting, Mr. G. T. Turner (Vice-President) being in the chair. After some discussion, the names of seven candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council-election were selected. A discussion then took place upon the doings of the Dealers in Poisonous Substances Association, and the best means to be used for counter-acting their influence in the neighbourhood. The HON. SECRETARY read a letter received by him from Mr. Glyn-Jones asking the Association to use its influence to obtain more members in the district for the P.A.T.A., and the matter was left for Mr. Boorne to arrange with Mr. Keevill, the energetic local Secretary of the P.A.T.A.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING of this Society was held at Burlington House on Wednesday afternoon last. The President (Dr. Tilden, F.R.S.) announced that, in company with the Senior Secretary and several members of the Council, he had attended the centenary celebrations organised by the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in honour of the

GENESIS OF DALTON'S ATOMIC THEORY,

and had presented an address of congratulation on behalf of the Chemical Society. He also had to announce that Dr. Thorpe had intimated to the Council his intention to present to the Society a bust of Dalton, copied from the Chantry statue at Manchester. There was also on view at the meeting the bronze bust of Liebig which Dr. Messel has presented. The President, in thanking the donor for his gift, pointed out that May 12 was the birthday of the great German chemist, and that Dr. Messel's gift aptly celebrated the hundredth anniversary of this event. He was informed that at least one of Liebig's pupils (Dr. Williamson) was still living in this country,* and he reminded the Fellows how frequently Liebig had visited this country in the zenith of his fame, and how much chemistry had benefited in this country by the work and example of his famous student Hofmann.

"THE CONDITIONS OF DECOMPOSITION OF AMMONIUM NITRITE"

was the title of the first paper read. It was contributed by Mr. Veley, of Oxford, and dealt with the influence of acids, alkalis, and neutral substances in accelerating or inhibiting the decomposition which proceeds when aqueous solutions of ammonium nitrite are heated. The author attempted no explanation of these curious effects, but suggested that they might be included in the at present fashionable class of reactions conveniently called "catalytic." Dr. Divers, in the discussion which ensued, pointed out that concentrated solutions of ammonium nitrite could be readily prepared by passing nitrous fumes into dilute solution of ammonia. The next paper was read by Dr. Philip, and described

THE FREEZING-POINT CURVES OF MIXTURES.

These curves are of two classes, consisting either of two straight lines meeting at the eutectic point—*i.e.*, the point at which a solid solution of the two substances separates—or of two straight lines joined by a curve convex to the abscissa, the latter form being characteristic of mixtures capable of generating a compound. The author's experiments were confined principally to mixtures of amines with phenols, and in several instances the study of the curves of these mixtures indicated the formation of unstable compounds, which were subsequently isolated.

* Also Mr. William Bastick, Mr. Lloyd Bullock, and Dr. B. H. Paul.—EDITOR.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

SCRUBB & CO. *v.* BROWN'S AMMONIA COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS action was mentioned before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division, on Friday, May 15. Mr. Eve, K.C., for the plaintiffs, stating that the defendants gave an undertaking in the terms of the notice of motion till trial of the action or further order. Mr. Sebastian, for the defendants, concurred, but stated that his clients denied everything alleged against them in the strongest possible way, and had therefore no difficulty in giving the undertaking.

REVOCATION OF A PATENT.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, May 15, Mr. Justice Joyce heard a petition by the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) for the revocation of Letters Patent No. 4,455 of 1902, granted to George McLaughlin G. Partridge, 4 Belvedere Road, Liscard, Chester, for an invention of an improved sweetening substance and process of manufacturing the same. The petitioners are the owners of several letters patent for the United Kingdom and elsewhere relating to the manufacture of saccharin. Their case was that the invention in respect of which the patent in question was granted was in no way useful or subject-matter for good and valid letters patent, and did not, as it claimed to do, describe a process which can be carried out in practice. They said that the existence of the letters patent was calculated to do injury to them, as the public was led to believe by the owners of the letters patent, contrary to the fact, that saccharin could be lawfully manufactured and supplied thereunder without infringing any of the letters patent granted to the Saccharin Corporation, whereas all saccharin or sucramine must be made in accordance with the inventions or some of them for which they were granted letters patent.

There was no opposition to the petition.

Mr. J. C. Graham, in support of the petition, said his clients alleged in their particulars of objections that the patent was bad for two reasons. What the patentee said was that he took the saccharin and then reacted upon it by oxide of lead, whereby, he said, he got a precipitate of sulphite of lead and a minimum compound of saccharin. Dr. Passmore would tell his Lordship that if he meant sulphite, he did not get what he wanted, because the whole of the lead did not come down; on the other hand, if he meant sulphide—which any chemist would tell him he ought to have meant—then his claim was old. These were the objections to the patent; in short, it did not do what was claimed. The patentee got a large quantity of lead left in the saccharin, and therefore it became absolutely useless.

Dr. F. W. Passmore said he was acquainted with Partridge's specification.

If Partridge in this case really meant sulphite, what would be the effect of that?—He would obtain a product largely contaminated with lead, whereas this product is intended for the purpose of food, and, of course, it could not be commercially sold.

Take the other alternative. Supposing he meant sulphide, what do you say as to the novelty of the process?—That process was known as far back as 1885, and published in the United States specification of Fahlberg.

Mr. Justice Joyce made an order revoking the patent as prayed.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

UNSTAMPED SPECIALITIES.

AT the South-Western Police Court on Tuesday, May 19, before Mr. E. W. Garrett, Mr. Richard Banbury, chemist and druggist, 390 Walworth Road, S.E., and 186 Lavender Hill, Battersea, S.W., appeared to answer seven summonses issued at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for selling medicines unstamped. Mr. Shaw appeared on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Hanson defended.

Mr. Shaw said that the seven summonses were issued under the Stamp Act of 1812 which every chemist throughout the country is fully acquainted with in the more important details. On each of these seven summonses the defendant, if convicted, was liable to a penalty not exceeding 10%, and it would be proved that he knew this.

Mr. Garrett: Are these articles all proprietary medicines?

Mr. Shaw: Some are, and some are not. It is laid down in the Act that if these articles are held out or recommended to the public as a remedy or cure, they are liable to stamp-duty, and the defendant had in these cases held them out as remedies or cures by circulars or labels on the bottles. The circumstances all pointed to a most deliberate attempt on the part of the defendant to evade the Act. Only last year he was reported for the same thing.

Mr. Hanson: I object to that, and my friend has no right to introduce it to prejudice my client. What happened was that the Inland Revenue drew our attention to certain matters and invited us to Somerset House, where it was pointed out we were liable to certain stamp-duties, which we paid there and then and the Inland Revenue accepted.

Mr. Garrett: I think if the Inland Revenue compounded the felony in that way at the time, they have no right to refer to it here in this case.

Mr. Shaw: I merely mentioned it to show that the defendant had had notice before of his liability.

Mr. Garrett: I cannot hear that now.

Mr. Hanson: I may as well shorten the case at once by saying the defendant admits the facts and can only plead guilty, and it becomes my duty to address your Worship in mitigation of the penalty. On that point I would like to point out the almost direct persecution of the defendant by the Inland Revenue authorities. No doubt the more they bleed out of chemists the less the income-tax payer has to pay, but fair justice is due to everybody. Instead of bringing one case that would have served their purpose they bring an array of seven summonses, with penalties amounting to 70%, to practically cripple the man.

Mr. Garrett: Oh, no; it is to prove the systematic way the sale is conducted. What does the defendant say to the deliberate system?

Mr. Hanson: The defendant has been fifteen years in business.

Mr. Garrett: Sufficient time to know how to properly conduct his business. Had you said he had just started, that would have borne more weight in my mind as an excuse.

Mr. Hanson: He left the Lavender Hill shop in charge of a manager and—

Mr. Garrett: He is responsible for the acts of his servants.

Mr. Hanson: Yes; well, the manager left the place in charge of an assistant, and so—

Mr. Garrett: A place where important drugs are on sale?

Mr. Hanson: By some mistake the assistant mixed some unstamped bottles with the stamped, and so the mistake arose.

Mr. Shaw: The defendant himself sold one bottle.

Mr. Garrett: Yes, and owing to the mixing of the bottles the inspector always got the unstamped ones, never a stamped one—very unfortunate.

Mr. Hanson: The defendant only does up a few dozen of these a year.

Mr. Garrett: And he could have avoided this 70% penalty by getting them stamped at 1s. 6d. or 3s. a dozen.

Mr. Shaw: Only recently the Inland Revenue authorities have pointed out to all chemists the extreme importance of always getting the medicines stamped immediately they are compounded.

Mr. Hanson: No one regrets the matter more than the defendant, and I must leave the case in your Worship's hands.

Mr. Garrett said that doubtless had this been an isolated case against the defendant he would have been inclined to deal leniently with the penalty, but instead of an isolated case there were seven distinct sales on seven different days, showing clearly that the defendant was in the habit of regularly selling the medicines unstamped. If chemists would be so absurd as to try and evade the small stamp-duty, they must abide the consequences. There would be a penalty of 20s. and 2s. costs on each summons, making 7l. 14s. in all. The money was at once paid.

Action against a Dentist.

At the adjourned Manchester Assizes on May 14, the case of *Alf. Chas. Carruthers v. Alf. Ch. Maddox* was concluded. This was an action by a window-cleaner for damages for malpractice, or negligence and assault, against a dentist. Plaintiff went to the defendant's surgery to have two or three teeth extracted. His wife, a qualified nurse, went with him, also the plaintiff's child. Gas was used, and when the operation was over two decayed teeth and a sound one had been extracted, and the plaintiff's right arm was broken. Two eminent Manchester doctors said that great violence must have been used by the defendant. Dr. Collier said he had never seen a mouth so torn after a dental operation. The defendant, who said he had been in practice twenty-five years, attributed the broken arm to the wife of the plaintiff holding it by the wrist while the anæsthetic was being administered. Mrs. Carruthers, however, denied being anywhere near her husband during the operation. A young girl present at the time corroborated the defendant's account of the affair. Dr. Thurburn also gave evidence for the defendant. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, and Mr. Justice Walton gave judgment accordingly.

Medical Acts.

USING A REGISTERED PRACTITIONER'S NAME.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court on May 18, Thomas Dixon, *alias* Dr. Cowen, 147 Great Portland Street, W., was summoned for unlawfully practising as a medical man without having the necessary qualifications. Mr. Bodkin, barrister, prosecuted on behalf of the Medical Defence Union, and Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The evidence showed that defendant's house had a red lamp outside, and the word "Surgery" written upon the windows. Defendant prescribed for a witness and gave him a certificate signing it "Dr. R. Cowen."

Mr. Newton, in defence, said that Dixon for eighteen years had been an assistant to doctors of high repute. He was one of the unfortunate ones who had not succeeded in passing the examination, and had now lost his situation.

Mr. Thomas R. J. Cowen, L.R.C.S. (Ireland), L.R.C.P. (Ireland), said he was in practice in Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, and had rooms in Great Portland Street, which he had used as a surgery. The defendant was only his assistant, and had been discharged for acting in the way he had.

The Magistrate (Mr. Denman) said there was no doubt that the defendant, an unauthorised person, had acted in an unauthorised manner, and he would have to pay a fine of 10*l.*, with ten guineas costs or in default go to prison for two months. Dixon was allowed seven days' grace to pay the money.

County Court Cases.

A CHANCERY ACTION SEQUEL.

At the Preston County Court on May 12, before his Honour Judge Coventry, Messrs. Forrest, Livesey & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Preston, brought an action against Thomas Topping, trading as Topping Brothers, chemists, Church Street, under a judgment obtained in the Chancery Court by the plaintiffs to restrain defendant from passing as plaintiffs' goods which were not of their manufacture, and for the costs of the action, which had been taxed at 143*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Since judgment had been obtained defendant had executed an assignment. Mr. W. H. Livesey, a member of the plaintiff firm, said that the largest creditors under the deed were defendant's father for 83*l.*, his assistant for 22*l.*, and his landlady for 98*l.* Defendant, in cross-examination, admitted that since his business changed hands he had been managing it as usual, and that the wine-licence was in his own name. Judgment was given for 2*l.* per month.

DAMAGES FOR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

At Westminster on Wednesday, May 20, Judge Woodfall tried the case of *Manzel v. Noel*, a claim for damages by Charles Manzel, restaurateur and grocer, of Rupert Street and Coventry Street, London, against Messrs. Noel & Sons (Limited), importers of foreign produce, for breach of

warranty in connection with a purchase of preserved green peas. Mr. J. R. Randolph was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bonsey for the defendants. Plaintiff's case was that he was fined 5*l.* and 23*s.* costs for selling preserved peas containing 3.9 per cent. of sulphate of copper. His solicitor's bill amounted to 15*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* He purchased the peas in the ordinary course of trade from the defendants. He wrote to defendants, who stated it would be useless to fight the case. They advised plaintiff to engage Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors with great experience in this class of case, and to plead guilty, and probably the fine would be small. The case came on in due course, with the result stated, and plaintiff now claimed damages for loss of trade following publication of reports of the case, as well as what he was out of pocket. Plaintiff having given evidence,

Mr. Bonsey referred the Judge to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 28, and contended that no damage had been proved beyond the actual fine and costs and the cost of defending the summons, the latter being 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* He proceeded to speak about the difficulty of keeping peas green, and argued that a small quantity of copper is not injurious; further that if plaintiff purchased the peas at his own risk, he was not entitled to recover under the Act at all. If he did not, he could only recover the amount of the fine and costs and the law-costs, as he had proved no other damage.

His Honour held that the sale came within Section 14 of the Sale of Goods Act, and there was, therefore, an implied warranty that they were reasonably fit for the purpose plaintiff purchased them for, to retail to his customers. They were not, and damages had been sustained. Plaintiff must have been prejudiced by the prosecution, and claimed damages for breach of warranty, and in the alternative general damages. He had proved no falling-off of business, and he (the Judge) could not help thinking it was because none had been sustained. Plaintiff could recover the fine and costs, 6*l.* 3*s.*; the solicitor's costs for the actual police-court proceedings, 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and he should allow him 4*l.* 4*s.* for his loss of two days' time in attending at the police-court and at his solicitor's. That would be judgment for the plaintiff for 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, with costs up to the date of the payment into court, and the costs after that date would be the defendants. [Twenty pounds had been paid into court by defendants.]

New Companies & Company News.

G. W. WAUGH (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from the Receiver for the debenture holder the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated, mineral, and artificial waters, &c., carried on by a company of the same name (now in liquidation). The first directors are J. Spencer, J. T. Ibbotson, and T. Rex. Registered office, Douglas Road, Parkwood Springs, Sheffield.

COOPERS (CARDIFF) (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of extractors of teeth, manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth and apparatus, instruments, and equipments used in such business, now carried on by J. W. Cooper at 171 Castle Road, Cardiff, and to carry on the same and the business of artificial-limb manufacturers, &c. J. W. Cooper is the first managing director. Registered office, 171 Castle Road, Cardiff.

KIMPTON, PARKER & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of warehousemen, manufacturers, importers, exporters, and shippers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in, proprietary articles, provisions, drugs, chemicals, and any articles and commodities for personal or household use and consumption. The first directors are W. A. Gilligan, H. Kimpton, and W. Glendinning (all permanent). Registered office, Peninsular House, Monument Street, E.C.

GRANITIC PAINT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,500 Preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by C. H. Bywaters and H. E. W. Johnson, at Deptford, as the Granitic Paint Company, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of varnish, manufacturing chemists, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. H. Bywaters and H. E. W. Johnson (managing directors, remuneration 300*l.* respectively, for first year, 350*l.* for the second year, and 400*l.* per annum afterwards). Remuneration of ordinary directors as fixed by the company.

H. PARISH & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of preserves, marmalades, sweets, and pickles, wholesale druggists, confectioners, and general merchants, heretofore carried on by J. W. Parish at Low Town and Freeth Street, Oldbury, as H. Parish & Son, and to carry on the same and any other business which may be conveniently carried on in connection with the same. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. Parish (chairman), J. W. Parish, and S. P. Walley. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Low Town, Oldbury, Worcs.

CRYSTAL PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, paint and colour grinders, oil and colour merchants, dye, enamel and varnish manufacturers, turpentine and methylated spirit distillers, &c. The first subscribers are: T. W. Markland, 6 St. James' Square, Manchester, solicitor; E. Massey, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, cheese factor; H. Massey, Nantwich, Cheshire, cheese factor; M. Oliver, jun., Factory Lane, Salford, iron merchant; H. Seares, 52 Princess Street, Manchester, packer; J. Bathe, Wilmslow, Cheshire, gentleman; and W. M. Whitehead, 6 St. James' Square, Manchester, solicitor.

J. F. SMITH & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 7,500*l.*, in 7,450 shares of 1*l.* each and 1,000 shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. F. Smith and D. F. Smith, trading as J. F. Smith & Co., and to carry on the business of wholesale druggists, dyers, salters, and manufacturing confectioners, &c. The first subscribers are: J. F. Smith, The Fans, Victoria Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale druggist; D. F. Smith, 3 Oxford Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale druggist; A. J. Foster, 59 Wellington Street, Stockton-on-Tees, accountant; A. Dermont, 63 Wellington Street, Stockton-on-Tees, traveller; F. B. Smith, 54 Granville Road, Middlesbrough, traveller; A. Richardson, 42 Hind Street, Stockton-on-Tees, traveller; and W. Wilson, 4 Mill Lane, Stockton-on-Tees, traveller. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Green Dragon Yard, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

PHOTOLINOL (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the exclusive benefit of a certain secret process or invention in relation to transparent pictures for illuminating and other purposes from the Transparent Art-painting Development Syndicate (Limited); to acquire from O. Fulton and W. M. Gillard their patents for the production of photographs on linen and other similar fabrics; and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and vendors of, photographs, pictures, posters (transparent, illuminated, or otherwise), sky-signs, theatrical sceneries, decorations, magic-lanterns, oxy-hydrogen apparatus, and limelight, acetylene, and chemical manufacturers, makers of photographic and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 2,000*l.* The first directors are Hon. H. A. Stanhope, W. L. Grimwade, H. G. McNicken, R. V. Somerville, and O. Fulton. Qualification, 1 share. Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum, and 125*l.* for the chairman. Registered office, 154 Holland Park Avenue, W.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICINAL FLORA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, herbalists, dyers, salters, oil and colourmen, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, herbal, industrial, and other preparations, oil and colour merchants, makers of and manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: C. Andrews, 23 Binfield Road, Stockwell, S.W., merchant; G. Evanovitch, 29 St. James' Square, Holland Park, W., manager; T. A. Dear, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, secretary; T. H. Golborne, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, accountant; D. J. Carapota, 200 Westbourne Park Terrace, W., gentleman; W. Eyre, 5 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W., grocer; and W. Capell, 44 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W., clerk. Minimum cash subscription, 4,000*l.* The subscribers are to appoint the first directors; qualification, one share; remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (150*l.* for the chairman) and a share in the profits.

BAMBROUGH (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,500 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of chemists, druggists, patent medicine and mineral-water dealers, &c., carried on by W. E. Bambrugh, of 207 New King's Road, S.W., and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. The first subscribers are:—A. E. Duligall, 36 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., stationer; L. T. Plose, 205 New King's Road, Fulham, watchmaker; T. Plose, 205 New King's Road, Fulham, watchmaker; A. L. Plott, 4 Rothsly Road, Bedford, traveller; T. Wilkey, 40 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., grocer; J. S. Richardson, 163 Euston Road, N.W., electrical engineer; and W. E. Bambrugh, 7 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., chemist. Minimum cash-subscription 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public, provided that not less than 1,000 shares shall be so offered. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor

more than seven: the first are G. Dwyer, H. Davy, and W. E. Bambrugh.

BENGER'S FOOD (LIMITED).—We understand that the shares in this company were subscribed for to the extent of more than double.

BROOKE, SIMPSON & SPILLER (LIMITED).—Mr. Justice Byrne has granted the petition of this company for the reduction of its capital from 150,000*l.*, by reducing its shares from 5*l.* to 1*l.*

BAISS BROTHERS & STEVENSON (LIMITED).—The annual meeting of this company was held last week, when a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared. After payment of the dividend on the preference shares and directors' fees, a sum of 1,900*l.* was carried forward.

BRUNNER MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 last (of which some particulars appeared in last week's issue, page 793) shows a balance to credit of profit-and-loss account for the year of 524,259*l.*, which, with the amount of 36,501*l.* brought forward, makes a total of 560,760*l.*

WATKINS (LIMITED), WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, &C., HONG-KONG.—The fourth annual meeting of the shareholders was held on March 28, at the offices, Queen's Road, Central, Hong-Kong, when Mr. G. A. Watkins presided. The report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, May 16, page 793) were adopted. Some discussion arose with regard to an amount owing the company by Mr. Watkins, who promised the debt would be liquidated shortly.

FULLERS' EARTH UNION (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that the issue of debentures to the amount of 15,000*l.*, announced in the last report, was made in terms of a prospectus which was sent to all the shareholders. The amount subscribed was 10,940*l.*, and the balance of 4,060*l.* is still open for subscription. The profit for the year amounted to 7,572*l.* Dividends of 5 per cent. on the preference and ordinary shares are now declared.

ILFORD & KODAK.—The directors of Ilford (Limited) have issued a circular to the shareholders in the company, proposing to transfer the business to the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey. It is suggested to exchange Ilford shares, which were worth (a week ago) 30*s.*, for unmarketable shares nominally worth 28*s.*, and in addition throw in the reserve-fund of 100,000*l.*, equal to 25 per cent. of the capital of the company, as a bonus. The proposal is naturally opposed by a large body of the shareholders.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends for 1902 have recently been announced: The Bayer Company, Elberfeld (capital, 14 million marks in shares and 7½ million bonds), 22 per cent., against 20 per cent. in 1901. H. & E. Albert, Amönbürg-Biebrich, 13½ per cent. Consolidated Alkali Company of Westeregehn, 17 per cent., same as in 1901. Aniline-works of Berlin, 16 per cent., against 15 per cent. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst o/M, 20 per cent. Chemical-works Gresheim-Elektron, of Frankfurt o/M., 10 per cent. Bitterfeld und Rheinfelden Chemical-works, 9 per cent., against 10 per cent. in 1901.

W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of this company was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, E.C., on May 14, Baron de Bush presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (particulars of which appeared in last week's issue, page 793), the Chairman said the returns for the year were slightly less than last year, which was accounted for by the cold wet summer affecting the mineral-water business and the famine and political disturbances in Russia, causing a restriction of trade in that country. The motion was seconded by Sir George Hayter Chubb, Bart. In reply to several inquiries by shareholders, the Chairman said the incorporated company in America was practically a branch of the concern, and the exact position was that whatever profits were made in that undertaking 50 per cent. of them would come to this company, while if the capital were increased they would always hold one-half the capital of the company in America. The debt due from the incorporated company was fully secured by the assets of that company. The motion was carried unanimously and the dividend agreed to.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The

report of directors for 1902 states that things are going satisfactorily in Fray Bentos. Cattle-prices were somewhat lower during the year, and the company's produce realised better prices. Exchange on the River Plate ruled very high, and the company sent out during the year profitable gold shipments to the amount of 430,000*l.* In order to extend the company's cattle ranch-business further estancias (representing a total of 255,000 acres) are to be purchased in the Argentine Republic and Paraguay. An additional factory is likewise required in South America, and a provisional agreement for the purchase of the land and factory of the Argentine Meat-preserving Company (Limited), at Colon, has been entered into. In view of these purchases the remaining 50,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference 5*l.* shares (held as unissued capital) are to be issued. These shares will be offered at par to proprietors of ordinary shares registered on June 30, and to holders of ordinary share warrants to bearer on that date, in proportion to their holdings. In the interest of proprietors of ordinary shares it is considered desirable that such shares of 20*l.* each should be subdivided into four shares of 5*l.* each, in order to make them more easily marketable, and a special resolution to give effect to the scheme will be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting to be held after the ordinary general meeting. It is proposed to augment the insurance fund this year by 15,000*l.* The balance of the profit-and-loss account amounts to 158,903*l.*, and out of that has been paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares (25,000*l.*), six months' interest at 5 per cent. on the preference shares (6,250*l.*) in October, 1892, and again in April, 1903 (6,250*l.*). The balance is to be appropriated to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares (or 3*l.* per share, making with the interim dividend 20 per cent. on the year, free of income-tax). This will absorb 75,000*l.*; then 15,000*l.* is to be carried to the insurance fund, 2,000*l.* to employes' provident fund, and 11,275*l.* deducted for directors' percentages, leaving 18,128*l.* to be carried forward.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & KEMP (LIMITED).—We intimated a week or two ago that an amalgamation was contemplated between Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, druggists' sundriesmen, Liverpool, and W. Kemp & Son, wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Horncastle, the business of the latter being transferred to Liverpool. This has now been accomplished, and a company has been registered with 100,000*l.* capital to take over both concerns, Dr. Charles Symes, Mr. Henry G. Saunders, Mr. W. H. Saunders, and Mr. H. W. Kemp being the managing directors. Of the capital, one-fourth—viz., 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares—is now offered for subscription at par. The prospectus shows that the property and assets of the company in premises, plant, stock, and guaranteed debts amount to 88,621*l.*, which is subject to mortgage, trade, and other liabilities of 45,904*l.*, and the difference of 42,717*l.* is the purchase-price of the business, which the vendors are taking in ordinary shares of the company. No charge is made in respect of goodwill or trade-mark rights. The prospectus does not state what the profits of the amalgamated concerns have been, but they are ample to pay the dividend on the preference shares and dividend on the ordinary. Reasons are given for believing that not only greater economy in conducting the business but extension of the connection in future will be effected. Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders have been handicapped as shop-fitters and druggists' sundriesmen because drug-orders generally go with sundries, and the amalgamation is intended to overcome this disadvantage. Their premises at 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have ample room for pharmaceutical laboratories and drug-warehouses, and these are to be under the general supervision of Mr. H. W. Kemp, who brings a substantial connection into the concern. He will have the co-operation in the laboratories of Mr. W. H. Lenton, Ph.C. (recently Butt Research Scholar), and Dr. Charles Symes, as a director and expert, will be in constant touch with this department. The new company's facilities and provisions cover every department of pharmacy and the drug-trade, including surgical requirements, box-manufacture, and shop-fitting, as well as several established specialities and agencies. The subscription-list for the preference shares will open on Tuesday, May 26, and close on Saturday, May 30. Forms of application can be obtained from 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

EMPIRE TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham has created an extraordinary impression at Westminster. I cannot recall a speech made outside Parliament, except, perhaps, Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield pronouncement, which was the occasion of more earnest speculation or of more silly rumours. Several questions have been placed on the paper with the view of eliciting information as to the communications, if any, which have passed between Canada and the other colonies and the Mother Country in regard to the possibility of establishing a preferential system of trade within the Empire. The policy, as sketched by the Colonial Secretary, is so far-reaching that few members care to commit themselves to an opinion; but Sir Howard Vincent, the man who shouted "Well done!" when Sir Michael Hicks Beach put on the corn-tax, has boldly given notice of the following motion for "an early day":

That this House associates itself completely with the Empire-trade policy enunciated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his address to the electors of West Birmingham on the 15th May.

ADULTERATED SPIRITS.

Mr. Healy's many questions about the quality of spirits have apparently suggested to other members that they might, with profit to their constituents, join in the crusade. Sir Edward Strachey has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that German spirit made from potatoes and beetroots is imported into this country and sold as Scotch or Irish whisky; that under existing methods of supervision any potable spirit, German or other kind, can be made up and sold as genuine whisky; and that English spirit, made largely from molasses, is shipped from this country to France and returned and sold as brandy. Mr. Ritchie, in a printed answer, admits that he is aware that allegations in the sense indicated have been made, but he has no official knowledge that would enable him to confirm or refute the assertions. The matter was fully examined by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1890, and he doubts whether any advantage would result from a fresh inquiry.

LYMPH FOR SCOTLAND.

The Lord Advocate has informed Mr. Weir that during the past year the Local Government Board for Scotland obtained 419 tubes of vaccine-lymph from Dr. Cadell, of Edinburgh, and 2,220 tubes of glycerinated calf-lymph from Dr. Blaxall, of the Government Bacteriological Laboratory in London. The amounts paid to these gentlemen, respectively, were 15*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and 105*l.*

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The spring meeting of this body commenced at the headquarters in Oxford Street, W., on Thursday, May 21, at 2 p.m., Sir William Turner, K.C.B., in the chair. The first bit of business was receiving Dr. J. L. Steven, the new representative of the Glasgow Faculty, in place of Sir Hector Cameron, and Dr. T. McCall Anderson, who succeeds Sir W. T. Gairdner as representative of Glasgow University. This over, the President delivered his address. He gracefully complimented his old Glasgow colleagues, and in commenting upon the examination-results submitted to the members expressed deep sympathy with Sir George Duffey in his illness. Referring to the financial position of the Council, Sir William stated that many valuable suggestions for economies have been received from the members. He also dealt with recent medical legislation in Canada, and suggested that, like their Australian *confrères*, Canadian medical practitioners should now be qualified to hold office in the public service. Finally, the President referred to the unusually large number and serious nature of the disciplinary cases which are to be considered. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to committee work. The Pharmacopœia Committee is to meet on Monday, when the appointment of Mr. Wm. Chattaway to succeed Professor Atfield as reporter will doubtless be discussed, as well as the relations with the pharmaceutical authorities which have hitherto assisted in revising the British Pharmacopœia.

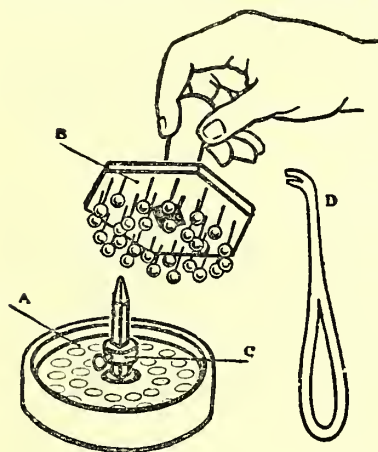
Notes of Novelties.

Doomo Fly-cage.

MESSRS. J. H. SMITH & CO., Newark-on-Trent, have this year effected an improvement in the Domo fly-cage by using tape in place of the paper ribbon formerly employed. As readers of the *C. & D.* will remember, the fly-cage consists of a double ribbon smeared with fly-gum, and has beneath it a paper disc to prevent the dead flies from dropping on the table when the appliance is hung from a chandelier.

A New Pill-coater.

MR. A. J. PALETHORPE, whose mechanical ingenuity we have had other opportunities of noting in connection with capsule-machinery, has recently turned his attention to a simple device for coating pills with gelatin or chocolate, and the result is shown in the accompanying figure. This may not



appear to be novel, but it is in several respects. First, it is cheaper than any other pill-coater, for it costs half a guinea; second, by means of check-bolt, which moves up and down the quadrangular centre-piece, the extent to which the needles pierce the pills can be adjusted according to the size of the pills; and, third, the needle-disc is hexagonal, so that it cannot roll when placed on the dispensing-counter. There are twenty-eight needles, sixteen in the outer row and twelve in the inner. They are "true" in length and in oppositeness to the holes in the receiving-tray. The article is well made, and should, with ordinary care, last for twenty years. For gelatin coating Mr. Palethorpe recommends Cocks's formula (see "The Art of Dispensing," page 139), and for chocolate-coating the following:

Cadbury's cocoa-essence	...	...	3j.
Oil of theobroma	...	...	3ij.

Shred the oil of theobroma, and mix with it the cocoa-essence; place in a dish, and heat gently over a water-bath, stirring all the time to ensure perfect mixing. Dip the pills into this mixture while it is liquid.

The pill-coater is put on the market by Messrs. Robert Ferber & Co., 195 Southwark Bridge Road, London.

Aseptic Cotton-wool.

THE "B. and B. Aseptic Handy Package" of absorbent cotton has recently been brightened with a new outer garment. The wool is manufactured and prepared by Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago (for whom Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co., of Aldersgate Street, E.C., are agents in this country), under what is claimed as the most perfect aseptic conditions. It is bi-sterilised in the most approved aseptic method in an aseptic room, and is packed in aseptic cartons, which are in turn now sealed in air-tight wrappers, thus ensuring protection from dust, germs, or moisture. The finished wool is rolled in layers over thin blue paper and may be unrolled and the required portion snipped off without removal from the container. It is put up in 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. packages, and the dark-blue and red

wrappers with white lettering make an attractive *tout ensemble*.

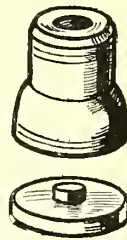
Tablet-mould.

SEVERAL Glasgow correspondents have lately written to us so enthusiastically in regard to a "tablet-machine" made there, that we asked one of them to send us a sample, and the annexed sketch is the result. Except that it is made in Glasgow, differs slightly in shape from the original form ("Art of Dispensing," page 144), and is made of gun-metal, the compressor is quite an old friend. Messrs. Cockburn & Co. (Limited), 130 Howard Street, Glasgow, sell it at 5s.



To Keep Baby's Bottle Hot

there have been many devices. One of the latest is a hot-water pouch, made of india-rubber, and patented by Mr. Arthur Harrop, 3 Sutton Road, Heaton Norris, Stockport. The pouch is really a double-walled bag, into which the bottle is slipped after the bag has been filled with hot water, and this keeps the food warm for several hours. It retails at 5s. The inventor tells us that the pouch is used for other purposes—*e.g.*, for ladies to warm their hands when pianoforte-playing, or for toothache.



Hand-camera Competition.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED), 95 Farringdon Street E.C., announce a photographic competition for amateur photographers. Prizes, in cash, of 5*l.*, 3*l.*, 2*l.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* are offered for the best prints from negatives taken with a Barclay's 45*s.* hand-camera. The photograph must have been taken after May 1, 1903, and the prints have to be sent in to Barclay & Sons (Limited) before the last day of October. The dealers who sell cameras to the first three prize winners are also to share in their customers' good fortune, as dealers are to receive a 45*s.*, 21*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* camera respectively. Further particulars, showcards, and entry-forms can be obtained on application.

Sozodont Extras.

MESSRS. JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS & SONS (LIMITED) 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, send us specimens of the cases of samples and tooth-brush envelopes which they supply to retailers of Sozodont and Sozodont tooth-powder. We understand that they are making a special offer in respect to these through our advertisement-pages this week. The tooth-brush envelopes advertise the specialities, and do it nicely and artistically, and when backed up with the miniature case of the liquid and powder Sozodont they should bring a business return.

MESSRS. CORBYN, STACEY & CO. (LIMITED) have disposed of the perfumery branch of their business to Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E.

MESSRS. EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB (LIMITED) have opened a new Montserrat lime-juice warehouse at Barnham Street, Tooley Street, S.E., to enable them to cope with their trade in the south of England.

DR. CHARLES ROOKE (LIMITED), of 355 Burley Road, Leeds, have placed Rooke's Solar Elixir, Oriental Pills, and Golden Ointment on the P.A.T.A. protected list. Full particulars of minimum prices will be found in our advertisement pages.

THE P.A.T.A. PROTECTED LIST receives the following additions this month: Bunter's Nervine and Dentine; D. & W. Gibbs's soaps; Dr. Lynn's fig remedy; Karnoid preparations; Kaye's Worsdell's pills; Puriline tooth preparations; Revivine; Dr. Rooke's preparations; St. Jacobs oil and Vogeler's curative compound.

Is it Worth While?

"Confidence and Conciliation" replies to the criticisms of his views, which have appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist" during the present month, on the topics of the day—Price-protection and Substitution.

THE expressions of opinion elicited by my long letter in your issue of April 18, go further to show that the time is ripe for a general policy of give and take, and for an exhibition (on both sides) of the qualities which, as my *nom de plume* showed, I was desirous of inculcating, than any amount of argument in daily papers or organs less wholly representative of the trade could possibly do. The fact that most of your correspondents write disagreeing with me makes no difference to the matter; for the more they disagree, the more they prove my points—one of which was that it is for our own sakes that we should conduct our business differently, not for the sake of anyone else. The whole correspondence elicited by my letter has proceeded from our own side. The manufacturers have stood aloof—with one exception. And the one manufacturer who came into the fray only came to ask precisely what proves my point. What are we worrying about? he inquires. If we are satisfied—if, in short, it is worth while to substitute—why are we not content to go on substituting, or let cut prices work (as the P.A.T.A. is constantly telling us that they must work) the absolute ruin of non-protected articles? The fact is that, as things are, it is not worth while. Every day the demand for proprietary articles increases; every day the profit on them is smaller. And meanwhile, as a result of this, the company druggist is taking away more and more of our own business also. Prices are cut on bulk goods, and even on prescriptions; and the more the supply of patents falls into the hands of the company stores, the more general trade goes with it.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

In one respect I have not been quite understood, as the first letter published in reply to mine showed. Mr. John Smith thinks that it would be unreasonable to expect that a man who has specialised in tooth-wash, skin-cream, or some stamped remedy, should be asked to withdraw these preparations in favour of some new advertised speciality.

I think so too, and I never proposed anything of the kind. On the contrary, I want every man to make the most and the best he can of his specialities. I want to raise the tone of the speciality department, by selling specialities on their own merit and reputation, not as imitations of other people's advertised wares. The more we specialise, on the merit of our products, the better for our trade, and the more we shall be respected by our customers. It is when, under the guise of specialising, we reduce ourselves to the level of mere imitators, that we lose both trade and reputation. There is nothing in my suggestion to require anyone to withdraw any speciality which has originality and genuine effort behind it; and as for allowing such specialities to be superseded by new advertised articles, that would be substitution the other way up—substituting other people's goods for our own! I never suggested that, and, in point of fact, advertisers do not imitate private specialists; it is the private specialists who imitate advertisers. I did not say that we should not sell our own specialities; what I did say was that we should not try to sell them on other people's advertising, and that as long as we do try to do that we shall go on losing both trade and reputation. To Mr. Smith's statement that ready-made specialities put up for us by wholesale substitute-mongers are not imitative, I can only reply by asking him to look at any illustrated price-list of such a firm, and if he can lay his hand on his heart and say that he is unable to name at once the "patent" on whose advertising every one of these specialities, falsely so called, is meant to be sold, his experience and commonsense are a good deal inferior to what the excellent judgment displayed by his letter have led me to credit him with. To sum up this part of the subject, what I want is that we should sell our own specialities "off our own bat"; and I shall be surprised if any representative of the advertising community will complain of our doing so.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT ALL?

In the same number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Mr. F. E. Barkis raises a point on which something ought to be said. He takes exception to the implication of my letter that cutting is not the fault of anyone but ourselves.

As to this, I must join issue with both sides. If the advertisers of "patents" pretend that it is out of their power to stop cutting, they say what is simply not true. Every soundly-registered "patent" is a monopoly for its manufacturer. To pretend that a monopolist cannot control the distribution of his own product is ridiculous. But when some writers on our side contend that the maintenance of prices is a natural duty of the monopolist, there can only be one reply. The lower the price of any product is to the consumer, the more that product will be used. In itself, therefore, price-cutting is an advantage to the monopolist; by cutting we increase, at no cost to him, the saleability of his goods. To expect anyone to step in, on general principles, to prevent this is to conceive human nature and business wrongly. The advertising-man is in business for his own profit, not for ours. When we begin to argue that there is a point at which cutting can be injurious to the manufacturer, we are on firm ground. But if we expect the latter to sacrifice, for our benefit, an unquestionable advantage to himself, the only sound business principle of the thing is that we must offer something in exchange. My suggestion was that we should offer to leave off selling, or trying to sell, other products on the manufacturers' advertising. This is a fair *quid pro quo*, and if we use it rightly we can get all that we want.

THE P.A.T.A. "OPINION."

Much has been made of the "opinion" recorded by the P.A.T.A. that protected specialities are not substituted; but as the largest sellers of all—the very goods whose popularity causes them to be cut by our arch-enemy the company druggist to cost, as a draw—refuse to have anything whatever to do with the P.A.T.A., it does not look as though manufacturers think very much of this opinion, or, if they do, it must be the case that they find their "warning" advertising and their anti-substitution campaign strong enough with their public to make them indifferent to it. In this connection (as "A Non-protecting Advertiser" points out) we have to remember that it is all from our own side that the outcry comes. We are always asking manufacturers to "protect." The P.A.T.A., by instigating continual appeals, individual and collective, to them, has given manufacturers an altogether disproportionate idea of their own importance. It is not by *ad misericordiam* appeals that we shall gain our end. No, nor by threats; but by offering something in exchange. Manufacturers do not come to us and say, "Please do not substitute." They do not come near us. What they do is to operate on their public, and we do all the appealing. One of the worst services the P.A.T.A. has done to the trade is to stiffen the backs of the manufacturers and make them think that they hold the key to the situation. Mr. R. H. Jones says I do not like the P.A.T.A. No, I do not. I am in business for profit, not politics, and it is my view that the P.A.T.A. makes for politics, not profit. When Mr. R. H. Jones tells me that the amount of substitution is much exaggerated he exactly proves, and implicitly accepts, my point. I say that it is not worth while; there is not enough in it, to pay for the business it scares away.

PLEASANTEST AND EASIEST.

Let it be granted, then, as my critic asserts, that the extent of substitution is much exaggerated. Let it be granted, as Mr. H. L. Hunt says in his cheery letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST this week, that to sell what is asked for is the pleasantest and easiest thing. Is it not obvious from what correspondents have said that the present system of substitution, largely revengeful, is not worth while, and that what is needed is a mutual concession by which we should give manufacturers (and incidentally our customers) what they want, while the manufacturers shall give us what we want? The P.A.T.A. is constantly holding up substitution as a brandished weapon of offence. It is high time we realised the far greater value of its abandonment, a *quid pro quo* which could be used to purchase our emancipation from the greatest danger which threatens the trade to-day.

May 16.

CONFIDENCE AND CONCILIATION.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Hints about Price-lists.

SIR,—The compilation of a price-list must, undoubtedly, be a somewhat difficult matter, quite apart from the necessity of approximating all prices, as nearly as possible, to the standard of competitive firms engaged in similar business.

Owing to the multiplication of packed articles, sundries, machine-made pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary galenicals, new synthetic remedies, &c., it is absolutely necessary that the retailer should have at hand for easy and instant reference a whole series of the price-lists of numerous firms in order that he may deal intelligently with the various conundrums which are propounded to him in the course of an average day's work. Wholesale firms, as a general rule, are almost too lavish in the distribution of expensively got-up lists to their customers or to any trader who makes application, and no one in the retail trade can possibly complain of any neglect on the part of the wholesaler to keep him fully informed about all articles novel and likely to sell. In addition to this the trade and medical journals, through their advertising-columns and notices from week to week, supply a complete index of all prominent articles, both new and old, which every retail pharmacist should regularly scan if he desires to be up to date. The necessity for reference to some form of trade-list is therefore both constant and increasing, whilst it has often to be made in the actual presence of the inquiring customer, and herein lie the little grievances which I would respectfully attempt to demonstrate to the authors of wholesale lists.

First of all, there are not a few lists so exceedingly complicated that it requires a special training to find out where every particular article is to be found. I have often seen representatives of firms publishing these commercial puzzles quite at a loss to "spot" the article or price required. Reference to such publications always involves delay, and sometimes irritates, or even loses a customer, so that the invariable tendency, on the part of the retailer, is to use the clearest and most straightforward list he can find without sentiment as to who may be the publishers. There are other lists published separately in two or three sections, and my experience of these is that a rapid search in, say, Part 1 results in a reference to Part 3, whilst often enough Part 3 starts a hunt in Part 2, and Part 2 is nowhere to be found. Who amongst my fellow workers has no experience of such a futile quest? Can there be anything more exasperating, too, than the ordinary cross-reference? It occurs in many lists with bewildering frequency. Turning to "Calamina" my list says "(see Lapis Calam. prep.)" again, "Ol. Petrolei Alb. (*vide* Paraffinum liq.)," "Hydrogen Perox. (see Liquor)," "Mercury Subchloride (see Calomel)," "Hyd. cum Cret. (see Grey powder)," "Price's Child's Night-lights (see Childs)," "Apenta Water (see Mineral waters)," and so on, until hundreds of these badly arranged cross-references could be totalled up. Surely, if these things are worth mentioning at all under separate headings, it would be far better to give the prices twice over rather than refer (without paging) to another portion of the list—a procedure which wastes time and damages temper.

Let I may be accused of hypercriticism, I may add that I have before me as I write a model list complete in every detail, pricing thousands of articles, infinite in their variety, and yet so excellently arranged that any one of them may be turned up with the smallest possible waste of time. A list of that kind, so far as it goes, will naturally compel first reference, whilst others will lie neglected on the shelf. It follows, therefore, that in the revision of all lists undue complication should be avoided, and every effort made to secure the easiest possible reference, always bearing in mind

the convenience of the "outsider" who refers, because it is mainly for his enlightenment that the document is compiled.

I am, faithfully yours,

AN ORDINARY RETAILER. (44/47.)

Adulterated Lemongrass Oil.

SIR,—We note in your issue of May 9 that another instance of clever and scientific adulteration has been exposed by Mr. E. J. Parry—viz., the addition of acetone to lemongrass oil. We have recently examined a good many samples of this oil, but have not met any parcels thus sophisticated. We would again like to draw the attention of all those interested in the examination of essential oils, to the importance of determining the refractive index which, had Mr. Parry tried in this case, would have at once shown the oil to be quite abnormal and outside the limits of genuine oils. Some determinations on oils made up by ourselves, containing definite quantities of acetone make this apparent:

	Original	5-per-cent acetone	10-per cent. acetone
Rotation ...	−3° 20'	−3° 5'	−2° 40'
Sp. gr. ...	0.9025	0.898	0.893
Refractive index (cor. to 20° C.)	1.4870	1.4803	1.4748

These determinations show a difference in the refractive index of twelve in the fourth place of decimals for every 1 per cent. of acetone added; this is considerable. All credit is due to Mr. Parry for determining the nature of the adulterant. In our opinion it is only by the extended use of physical constants combined with the chemical examination that the chemist can hope to keep pace with skilled scientific adulterators. Recently we examined a sample of lemongrass oil having physical constants which might almost pass as those of a genuine oil. The refractive index was a little too low, but the aldehydic content at once condemned the oil. The figures found were:

Sp. gr. at 15° C.	0.9035	Aldehydic content 24 per cent.
Rotation ...	−5° 20'	Sol. in two parts 70-per-cent.
Ref. index N_D ...	1.4834	alcohol.
(cor. 20° C.)		

No oil distilled below 120° C. at about 25 mm. pressure.

On shaking the oil with water and testing the aqueous portion that separated with ferric chloride, a distinct violet colour was produced, indicating the presence of salicylates. It seems probable that the oil is a "decentralised" residue prepared by a cold method, but considering the very small amount of aldehyde present, it would not be cheap even if offered at a ridiculously low figure.

Yours faithfully,

Camberwell, S.E., May 20.

LONDON ESSENCE CO.

A Hybrid Plant that Won't Grow.

SIR,—Your issue of May 9 contained a report of a discussion by the Pharmaceutical Council on some sort of a proposal by the President to appoint an educational committee consisting of members of Council and members of both Boards of Examiners. I do not know that I quite understand the object of the proposal, which seems unpalatable to Scotchmen, but as one academically interested in pharmaceutical politics, it appears that some quite mistaken ideas are held as to the relative position and power of the Council and Boards of Examiners. No report of the discussion appears in the official journal. Why is this? Are we to consider that the President is now ashamed of his proposal? Let us look into it for a moment. According to his own explanations it seems that the Council should appoint four of its number, together with two members of each Board of Examiners, to form a committee on education and examination. Both Boards had been invited to nominate members, and while the English Board had nominated two, the Scotch Board had suggested some alteration in the wording of the resolution before committing itself. Instead, however, of permitting the Council to read and discuss the suggested amendment, the President invited the Council to override the Scotch Board. As a plain person with some love for fair play, the President's proposal to elect two men against their will to a committee having no legal standing or power, is utterly repugnant to me. I can conceive of nothing so foolish as to form a committee for the purpose of

taking the work from two legally constituted bodies, which have up to the present done their work satisfactorily. Wherein lies the necessity of interfering with the by-laws? These provide that the Boards shall frame regulations which, when approved by the Council, shall form the guide for both Boards in every examination conducted by them. If the regulations are antiquated, why not invite the Boards to revise them in the ordinary way, instead of indulging in prattle about keeping in touch with the Boards?

It seems, Mr. Editor, that some members of Council are at sea as to what the committee would do in the event of its being formed. One, at least, has hazy notions as to the object of the President's visits to Scotland. He is not expected to examine candidates, nor is he an approved examiner; but when present at either Board is there in his capacity as official head of the Society. Dr. Symes says he goes to Scotland "with the object of making the Scotch examination uniform with the English Minor." Is the President competent to do this, and has he the power? Certainly not. The Privy Council Visitor in each place has to see that the examination is conducted as it should be. I have looked back among the reports of these Visitors, and find that they uniformly testify that the examinations are properly conducted. If the President thinks the standard under the present regulations is not high enough, let him go about the changing of them in the regular constitutional way.

It seems to be taken for granted that the Scotch Board is always doing something wrong, and it needs the personal supervision of the President to keep it right. Just arm him, now, with a committee of such a composition that no Council or Board would dare to oppose its "suggestions." It is plain to any thinking person that if the committee is constituted without the concurrence of one of the Boards, it will not only be powerless, but injurious to the interests of the Society. No recommendation of the committee, even if adopted by the Council, can have any force unless it has had the sanction of both Boards. If either Board refuses its sanction, the present regulations must stand. Such is the deduction from the by-laws. It would be interesting to know how the Boards frame their regulations. Do they sit as one Board for this purpose, or deliberate separately? I have a strong suspicion that our examination system is rather canine in semblance, and that the English Board treats the Scotch one as a kind of caudal appendage. It would, however, be beneficial to pharmacy as a whole if the Examiners would in internecine matters try to remember that we suppose them to be the best and the wisest amongst us.

Yours faithfully,
LONDINENSIS. (44/71.)

Water-glass for Preserving Eggs.

SIR,—Referring to your article on water-glass, the writer says a pound tin sells at 1s. This, let me tell you, is not correct. In an agricultural district a 2-lb. tin can be bought for 5½d., and 1-lb. tins for 3½d.

Yours faithfully,
Barnstaple. J. P. INCH.

SIR,—I beg to hand you a corrected proof of a handbill-label for water-glass which I have at present in the printer's hands. The statements on the handbill are the result of personal experience and experiments carefully carried out during last year. I buy 2-cwt. casks of soda-silicate solution, 1700 sp. gr., at 9s. per cwt., delivered. This is diluted with hot distilled water to weigh in the finished solution 13 lbs. to the gal. A pint of this in a bottle (wine) sells for 7d. (lever-top tin 8d.), and is added to 9 pints cold water for use, which will cover about eighteen dozen hens' eggs, depending on the art of packing and the shape of the vessel. The poultry papers teem with advertisements of "water-glass" in tins at 10d., 1s., &c., and even grocers now sell it at 4½d. per 1-lb. tin put up by wholesale packers. The "dissolve in hot water and allow to cool" principle tries the patience of the housewife, and is unnecessary. I think a chemist should make use of his knowledge, and not depend on the wholesale packer to provide everything for him. It is a poor job for the hen to lay eggs 2s for 1s., but that is no reason for the chemist to lose heart and make an automaton of himself.

Yours faithfully,
BUCKS. (25/8.)

The handbill "Bucks" encloses is 7 by 5. When the margin is trimmed off it is reduced to 6 by 4, and forms a label for the tin. The wording of the handbill-label is as follows:—

GALEN'S

PREPARED

Solution of Water-glass

THE MOST EFFICIENT AND INEXPENSIVE MEDIUM

For Preserving Eggs.

This **Prepared Solution** mixes at once with *cold water*, and saves the trouble of *melting*, which is necessary with ordinary water glass.

It is colourless, and without smell, and can impart no unpleasant flavour to the eggs.

A bottle costs 7d., and this quantity when mixed with 9 pints of cold water, will cover about eighteen dozen of eggs.

An earthenware glazed crock is a suitable vessel for storage of small quantities of eggs, and thoroughly cleaned barrels or tubs of various sizes serve the purpose for larger quantities.

Each egg should be packed to rest on its *pointed end*.

The eggs should be completely immersed in the liquid, and if any float, a plate or saucer should be laid upon them to keep them under the liquid.

It is desirable to keep the vessel packed with eggs in a cool place.

Eggs thus stored will remain good for the better part of a year, at least.

NOTE.—When the eggs are taken from the solution for the purpose of boiling, the large end, shell only, should be pricked several times with a sharp pin. This will prevent the shells cracking in the process of cooking.

SIR,—We have read with some interest the article appearing in your issue of April 25 on egg-preserving by water-glass. You are very likely aware that we are practically the largest makers of silicate of soda in the United Kingdom, and we make a speciality, and have done for some while, of water-glass for egg-preserving purposes. It would give us very much pleasure to send full particulars to any of your readers, should they care to drop us a line.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS (LIMITED).

Warrington.

[From correspondence we have had with Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited) we find that the company make a speciality of packing "Egg" brand water-glass in 1-lb. and 2-lb. packages. The directions printed on the tins are to the same effect as those previously published in the *C. & D.*, and we note that it is stated that eggs preserved by this method keep good for two years.]

Mr. Gastling, *Stowmarket*, sends us a copy of the handbill he distributes referring to water-glass. The bill (8 by 5) is headed "When eggs are cheap why not store them for future cooking-purposes?" The directions for using are:

In order to use water-glass successfully, the following plan should be adopted: Take 1 lb. of water-glass and dissolve it in 1 gal. of water that has been well boiled and cooled. Pack the eggs in the vessel in which they are to be preserved, and having stirred the water and water-glass well together, pour this on until the topmost layer is completely covered. The reason for boiling the water is obvious, for the process kills any putrefactive germs which may happen to be in at the time; but great care must be taken that the water is not used hot, or even warm. It should be cooled to the temperature of the air before the water-glass is mixed with it, and the mixture poured over the eggs.

Another correspondent (23/91) sends us a cutting from the *Farmer and Stockbreeder* in reference to the use of water-glass:—

The best receptacle in which to store eggs preserved by water-glass is a large jar, such as chemists and druggists use, with a cork bung at the top almost as large as the circumference of the jar itself. Failing these, 7-lb. or 14-lb. jam-jars with earthenware lids, obtainable of most grocers, will answer very well. The only thing that happens to water-glass solution is that it tends to dry up—that is to say, it loses moisture and becomes reduced in bulk, so that it cannot be left exposed to the air. If, however, it is kept in these jars with either cork bungs or earthenware lids, no evaporation takes place, and it will remain good for any length

of time. People who recommend the use of water-glass are very fond of laying down the law as to the weight per gal. which ought to be used. Now, the writer's own experience is that there is a great deal more trouble in using water-glass which weighs 17 lbs. or more to the gallon than there is in using the quality which weighs about 14 lbs., for the reason that the thicker quality is more difficult to handle, and there is more waste attending it, whereas that which is 14 lbs. to the gallon can be diluted with about nine times its own volume of water, is no trouble to pour out of the vessel in which it is received, and works out at a very moderate cost, 1 gal. purchased being practically equal to 10 gals. when it has been diluted, and 10 gals. of this diluted water-glass will cover some thousands of eggs. There can be no manner of doubt but that water-glass is the successful medium for egg-preservation, as it is free from the objections which can be raised against lime-water—i.e., that the latter does not keep well—and to the various substances which have been recommended for coating the eggs with a view to making them keep. Water-glass itself can be used for coating eggs if desired, and for that purpose the 14-lbs.-to-the-gallon solution makes a very good varnish, which will dry quickly, and eggs coated with that can be packed away in bran or some other unobjectionable material, and will then keep satisfactorily for a long period.

Co-operation and Photographic Goods.

SIR,—As a retailer of photographic requirements I wish to know through your columns the views of the trade regarding the sale of photographic requisites by co-operative stores, and as to the wholesale houses who supply such stores. I have had it forcibly thrust upon me that some wholesale photographic houses do supply co-operative stores, some of which supply members or non-members, and allow a rebate to both. It is an admitted fact that thousands of members have only 1s. share capital in the concern. If an amateur wants a 70s. camera, is he going to a dealer for it, or is he going to the stores, where he will get a rebate of 12½ per cent., or 8s. 9d. on a 70s. camera? We are bound to admit he will choose the stores, and in any case, if he is not an admitted member, it is an easy matter to deposit 1s. as share capital to net 8s. 9d. on a camera. This is distinctly a system of price-cutting. This is a state of affairs that must be nipped in the bud. If wholesale houses supply and allow co-operative stores to cut their goods, they must cease doing so, or compel the stores to put the amount of the rebate on their retail price, else I and others intend to put up a notice in our shops announcing to the public that we are prepared to allow a rebate of 12 per cent. on all photographic goods. I intend to bring this matter forward at our next Association meeting, and I hope secretaries all over the country will bring it forward at their association meetings, and hammer at it until the Photographic Association for the regulation of prices takes it up and we have some understanding as to our true position.

Yours truly,

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST. (32/64.)

The Public and Prices.

SIR,—I notice in this week's *C. & D.* a letter by "Freedom in Trade" in which it is asserted that the class of people who purchase proprietary articles are ever alive to the cost, and resent the raising of prices, which results in a falling-off of sales. I quite agree that this assertion may apply to such articles as matches and pins, but I speak from practical experience when I say that it does not apply to proprietary articles. Once a proprietor has induced the public to put their trust in his goods I believe the bigger the price he puts upon them, the better they like it. I could give as an example a proprietary soap, which was advanced in price some time ago, since then the sales have increased sixfold; and I could give other examples to show that the advance to the public in the price of proprietary articles is not prejudicial to their sales, but in many instances is advantageous. The proprietors of new articles, I notice, invariably place them upon the P.A.T.A. list, but I am convinced that the proprietors of old-established remedies would be, in proportion, far the greater gainers if they placed their articles there, as I have noticed that an advance in price to the public of an old-established proprietary, is credited by the public to its enhanced reliability or efficacy. Your correspondent asks, "How would the P.A.T.A. like a combination amongst butchers and bakers?" I have not inquired into the subject, but I believe they both have their trade-protect-

tion associations. At all events, there seems to be a fairly uniform price for both meat and bread, and I never heard of any cutting in these trades.

I am, yours faithfully,

Wallsall, May 11.

J. PERCIVAL FAST.

Dispensing Notes.

Menthol-sprays.

SIR,—The following prescription was presented to me by a medical man. When I pointed out to him that menthol is insoluble in glycerin, he said it was the prescription of a specialist, who frequently used it. The use of S.V.R. is not admissible. The question is, How can it be prepared satisfactorily? Perhaps you will kindly submit it to the attention of your readers.

Your truly,

C. B. (247/7.)

Izal (medical)...	...	...	...	5j.
Menthol. ...	...	...	...	5ij.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	...	5v.

M.

[It is not possible to compound this prescription as written. We would suggest the use of an oil in place of glycerin; but what say our dispensing subscribers?]

Calamine-application.

SIR,—I had the following to dispense. How do you think it ought to have been done?

Pulv. calaminæ ...	...	...	...	5iij.
Pulv. zinci oxil. ...	...	...	...	5iij.
Ol. olivæ ...	...	...	...	5ij.
Aq. rosæ a l ...	...	...	...	5vj.

M.

Sig.: Utend ut dictu.

I am, faithfully yours,

COUNTRY. (12/17.)

[In this case the prescriber has omitted 2 oz. of lime-water, which makes an excellent cream of the ingredients.]

Resorcin-lotion

SIR,—I should be glad if you can explain through your paper the reason why resorcin should vary in its property of staining when used as a lotion. We are told by a customer that the prescription as under, when made up "in town," does not stain, but does when made up by us:

Resorcin. ...	...	...	...	gr. XL.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. ad... ...	...	...	...	5viij.

RESORCIN. (4/40.)

[The lotion which we have made does not stain, either. Our correspondent's resorcin may not be quite the thing.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

37/69. *E. R.*—Trional is a safe hypnotic if taken in moderation; a purgative is required occasionally.

38/2. *A. E. D.*—Professor Attfield's copying-ink formula was given to the world. Better not try to replace the glycerin. He did without success.

32/25. *Crushed Linseed.*—The sample appears to be all right, being made from what is known as Baltic linseed. You are not likely to hear more about the matter.

32/7. *T. S.*—Phytolacca, a North American drug, is yielded by *Phytolacca decandra*. A tincture of the root is used in medicine in this country as an alternative and in rheumatic affections. The dose of a 1-in-10 tincture is three to ten drops.

34/26. *Cera*.—Dental wax is made into sheets by pouring the melted wax into oiled trays.

245/6. *Lucca Oil*.—The matter does not come within the scope of this column as it is not of general interest.

32.59. *Nemo*.—(1) The crystal blocks used by barbers for stopping bleeding are crystals of alum sawn into cubes. (2) White's shaving-cream.—See *C. & D.*, August 16, 1902, page 299, or February 21, 1903, page 313. (3) Egg-powder.—See *C. & D.*, March 22, page 477.

34/62. *J. P. I.*.—Violet-scented Shampoo-powder:

Sodium carbonate, dried	...	...	3viij.
Powdered curd soap	...	...	3viij.
Powdered borax	...	...	3viij.
Phenylene blue	...	...	gr. ij.
Ionone solution	...	...	5iss.

Dissolve the phenylene blue in a small quantity of water and mix with the soap and borax and perfume, then add the carbonate of soda.

Divide into $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. packets.

Information Wanted.

- 43/20. English agents for "Chicago cough-cure."
- 35/31. Wholesale agent for Camel's brand China tea.
- 43/19. Makers of "Lansarcal" for cuts and chapped hands.
- 34/73. Name and address of manufacturer of T.M.C. dry cell.
- 46/32. Address of Dickson & Jenkinson, poultry medicine manufacturers.
- 40/63. Address of Judd & Co., makers of "Carbo-eucalyptic bath-salt."
- 42/72. Where can artificial carnations suitable for window-decoration be obtained?
- 37/36. Maker of prepared cotton-waste to burn in sanitary smoke drain-testing apparatus.
- 43/73. Who are the makers of deep-blue fluted flat bottles fitted with Shaw's patent cork-lined glass-stoppers?
- 42/63. Who is the English agent for Lasin, an Austrian product for applying to spectacle-lenses to prevent condensation of moisture?

Birth.

BRIMSON.—On May 14, at Addlestone, Surrey, the wife of George Frederick Brimson, chemist and druggist and postmaster, of a daughter.

Marriages.

ALEXANDER—GERHARDT.—On May 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Highgate, by Rev. E. P. Alexander, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. J. F. Osborne, M.A., and Rev. J. W. Fall, M.A., Charles Edward, eldest son of Edward Alexander, shipowner of London, to Margaret Madeline, fourth daughter of C. F. Gerhardt, Seething Lane, E.C.

BERG—FRIEND.—At Okehampton on May 13, Albert Edward Berg, chemist and druggist, of Hatherleigh, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Friend, of Hatherleigh.

Deaths.

EVANS.—At 15 Church Road West, Walton, Liverpool, on May 17, after a long illness, Mr. Roger Jones Evans, chemist and druggist, of 157 Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

LOVEROCK.—At Stourbridge, on May 9, Mr. Henry Loverock, chemist and druggist. Aged 75.

MCPHERSON.—At Ardenlea, Alford, N.B., on May 13, Mr. Neil McPherson, chemist and druggist. Aged 23.

PLUMMER.—At Westwood House, Accrington, on May 12, Mr. Daniel M. Plummer, manufacturing chemist. Aged 47.

RONCHETTI.—At Scarborough, on May 15, Mr. Thomas Angelo Ronchetti, chemist and druggist, of Thornaby-on-Tees. Aged 49. Mr. Ronchetti had suffered from heart-disease for three or four years, and had been staying at Scarborough for some weeks past. The funeral took place at Thornaby on May 19.

SQUIRE.—At Witham, near Oxford, on May 14, Mr. James Squire, chemist and druggist, of Queen Street, Oxford. Mr. Squire left home in the morning for a cycle-ride and dismounted near a gate. Whilst lighting his pipe he died. At the inquest, on May 16, Dr. Symonds, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said deceased died from syncope following atheromatous degeneration of the aorta and displacement of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, and tendered their sympathy to the family in their bereavement. Mr. Squire, who was 56 years of age, went to Oxford from Windsor as manager to Mr. Walsh, who then carried on a chemist's business in Queen Street, Oxford. About ten years ago Mr. Walsh retired and Mr. Squire took over the establishment, which by his business aptitude he largely extended. He was widely known and respected; he leaves a widow and three children.

TOMLIN.—At Forest Hill, London, on May 16, Mr. J. P. Tomlin, chemist and druggist, late of Torquay. Aged 40. Mr. Tomlin suffered from consumption, and was compelled to give up business in Torquay about three months ago. The funeral took place on May 19, and the Torquay Chemists' Association sent a beautiful floral cross to mark the esteem in which they held their late *confrère*.

Coming Events.

Monday, May 25.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. H. Coste and Mr. E. T. Shelbourn will read papers on "Neatsfoot Oil" and "The Nitric-acid Test for Cotton seed Oil."

Tuesday, May 26.

East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association. Annual meeting at the Edinburgh Hotel, Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Wednesday, May 27.

Western Chemists' Association, Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M. Meeting.

North Kent Chemists' Association, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, at 7 P.M. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will address the meeting.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association. Ordinary meeting.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Goodall will read a paper on "The Use, Necessity, and Advantages of a Pharmacopoeia in Public Institutions."

Nottingham Chemists' Association, Mikado Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Thursday, May 28.

East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association, Edinburgh Hotel, Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Annual dinner.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association. The annual meeting will be held at the University at 8.30 P.M. Business: to receive annual report, &c.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Albert Restaurant, Albert Road, at 8.30 P.M. Meeting "to discuss various matters of interest to the craft."

Friday, May 29.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. The Prince of Monaco on "The Progress of Oceanography."

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 21.

A QUIETLY steady tone prevails in the drug and chemical markets, with several more or less important alterations in values. The rise in tartar products has this week led to an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in English tartaric acid, and foreign has also advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Cream of tartar is very firm, and has a similar upward tendency. The makers of quinine have made a slight reduction in the official price, but there is no life in the article at the moment. Morphine is higher, in consequence of the prohibitive prices now asked for opium and the partial withdrawal of stocks. Veratria has been advanced, and eserine is lower, as there is now a plentiful supply of raw material. Cod-liver oil is easier, owing to the improvement in catch at Finmarken and approach of summer. In essential oils again higher prices have been paid for West Indian distilled lime. American oil of peppermint is, perhaps, a shade firmer, and there has also been more demand for Japanese dementholised. Fine lemongrass continues scarce, and star aniseed and cassia remain very quiet. Menthol and senega are dearer. At the spice-auctions on Wednesday, Jamaica ginger sold at fully previous rates. Below we give the changes in values during the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid, gallic	Menthol	Ergot	Eserine
Acid, tannic	Morphine	Oil, cod-liver	Pimento
Acid, tartaric	Oil, pepper-		Quinine and
Cream of	mint		salts (makers')
tartar	Pepper, black		
Lime-juice	and white		
Oil, lime			
(W.L.)			
Opium			
Senega			
Veratria			

American Oil of Peppermint.

A private advice from Michigan, dated May 7, states that on a farm of 2,000 acres the owners had succeeded in so far setting out but twenty acres, and adds that the season has already passed when any mint that will bring a good crop can be planted. No good crop, the writer asserts, is ever secured from mint that is planted later than May 1. Owing to the delay due to excessive rains and cold weather, it is expected that not more than a third of the quantity arranged for will be planted on this farm. At other points a similar curtailment of the crop has been caused by unfavourable weather, according to report.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of May 14, writes as follows: "This year's rose-crop, as its prospects stand at present, promises to be a rich one. It is unusually early this year—almost the earliest on record—the harvesting and the distillation having already begun in the most southern localities of the district. This is due to the extremely propitious weather during the last two weeks, and should the weather prove favourable throughout the whole harvesting season, the crop may also turn out the largest on record. It is above all the weather during the distillation of the flowers that makes and unmakes a crop; but present indications point to a crop above the average, and maybe con-

siderably in excess of last year's. By next week the distillations will be in full swing over the whole district, and will probably last up to June 10. As the present crop is at least a fortnight in advance of its time, the total output should be known by the middle of June.

Exploiting the Cardamom-market.

Mr. J. A. Spence, of Duckwari, Rangalle, a well-known cardamom-planter and visiting agent, left Ceylon by the Orient steamer *Omrah* on May 4 for the southern colonies, as representative of the Ceylon Planters' Association, bearing with him letters of introduction from Sir West Ridgeway to the Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth and the Governor of New Zealand. The southern colonies, it appears, obtain their supplies of cardamoms entirely from London, and Mr. Spence is to point out to importers the advantages they will obtain from dealing direct with Ceylon. As it is difficult to find out the names of the importers and others concerned in the trade, official assistance at the different Customs will be requisitioned. After spending five or six months in Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Spence will return to Ceylon, and then visit South Africa on a somewhat similar mission. He will afterwards visit this country and finally Russia, still on behalf of the Planters' Association and the cardamom-growers. This mission is another instance of the desire to establish more direct trade relations between the grower and consumer, but we do not think it will be successful in diverting trade from London to Ceylon. We have yet to learn on what basis Mr. Spence is to fix prices, but so far as regards his own (Duckwari) mark it has always brought the top rates in the London auctions, although it must be admitted that prices have dropped considerably owing to over-production.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy-chemical market remains practically as lately reported, and there are no changes of special importance to record. Values are mostly maintained at unchanged rates, and are firm.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is flat, with little business doing. Beckton, June, 13*l.*; Beckton terms, 12*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; London, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Leith, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* to 12*l.* 15*s.*

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—An average all-round business is being done in this market, and contract deliveries are good. Quotations steady at unaltered figures. Crystal alum, lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and ground, in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, with usual extras for other packages. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, practically free of iron, are in increased request, and very steady at 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in ordinary casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminoferic, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, according to package, condition, &c. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength Al_2O_3 , moving well at 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt.; special pulp, dried in lumps, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al_2O_3 , 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in accordance with quantity, package, &c. Carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Chloride of aluminium solution, 13*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in barrels.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—Demand in this branch is looking up somewhat, and, on the whole, may be considered as very satisfactory. Prices are steady at unchanged rates. Mineral carbonate of barytes, still keeps on the low side, and prices vary according to strength, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals, moving well at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, ex stock, in large casks; bags, 5*s.* per ton less. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barytes, in paste form, is moving better again at 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in ordinary casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, in average request at from 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Hydrate of baryta, steady at 13*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.* per ton, in 6-7-cwt. casks. Nitrate of baryta, rather quiet; crystals, 17*l.* to 18*l.* per ton, in casks; and powdered, 17*l.* 5*s.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4*l.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in 6-7-cwt. casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 20.

CASTOR OIL.—Remains unchanged, good seconds Calcutta selling in retail quantities at 2*½*d. per lb., and first-pressure French also held at 2*½*d.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Holders are now asking 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for the small parcels available.

ACACIA SORTS.—Some hard amber sorts have changed hands at 34*s.* per cwt. Fine soft is held for 37*s.* 6*d.*

CANARY-SEED.—There have been further sales of Turkish at 52*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Sales of foreign have taken place at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Some agents are quoting forward delivery 1*s.* 1*½*d.

QUILLAIMA.—Stocks being in small compass, holders are quoting 22*l.* to 23*l.* per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 19.

Business in general is still quiet, although the drug-market shows a little more activity.

AGAR-AGAR is very firm. Prime is quoted 325m., and current 275m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is steady, with second-hand offering at 420m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is unchanged and quiet; spot is quoted 90m. and forward delivery 75m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE shows a good demand; makers' price of 580m. per kilo. in 5-kilo. lots, has practically been paid.

KOLA is very scarce in first-hands, and second-hands ask 90m. to 100m. per 100 kilos.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm, August-September delivery of the new crop being quoted 42m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is dull, and lower on the spot at 235m. to 240m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is steady, Rio being held for 14m. and Cartagena 10m. to 10½m. per kilo.

MENTHOL is firm at 53m. per kilo.

SENEGA is also very firm at 9½m. per kilo.

WAX, JAPANESE, is quoted 132m. per 100 kilos., spot.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor shows more activity, fine pressing, in barrels, for July to December delivery, being offered at 40m. to 40½m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is easier. Linseed, cotton, rape, palm-kernel all quiet.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is neglected. Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 15m. per lb., and Japanese 17½m. to 18½m. per kilo. Caraway-seed, firm (0.910) at 8m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 12.

Business is fairly active, and the tone of the market continues steady.

BALSAMS.—Peru is in fair demand, at 97½c. to \$1. Tolu is dull, and easy at 26c. to 28c.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The spot supply is not heavy, and is well concentrated. Holders ask 90c. to 95c. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Little business is doing, owing to scarcity. Prime brands are held at \$130 to \$140, and cheaper grades at \$120. Dealers are trying to unload all the accumulations of years, in addition to adulterated goods of the weirdest type.

MENTHOL is fairly firm at \$7.50, with small lots obtainable at \$7.25.

NUX VOMICA is scarce, and firmly held at 3c. to 3½c.

PEPPERMINT OIL is a little firmer, in view of advices that this year's crop is likely to be small. There is still a good deal of old oil stored on the spot, which is being sold at \$3 to \$5.25, and if the new crop is as small as anticipated prices are likely to again rule high this year.

OPIMUM has advanced to \$3.05, owing to foreign advice.

QUININE is slow of sale, and second-hands offer at a slight concession. Java is quoted at 22c., and German at 24c.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is firmer, owing to light supplies, and holders ask 7c. to 7½c.

SENEGA is higher. Some demand has sprung up, and sales have been made at 85c. to 90c. The supply is in one or two hands, who have fixed a minimum price, and at present 95c. to \$1 is asked.

SIMARUBA-BARK.—The market is bare, and a small lot is held at 50c.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, May 20:—Cocaine is in a strong position, menthol is dearer at 55m. per kilo., and quinine has been reduced by makers to 36m. per kilo.

BERGEN, May 20, 6.20 P.M.:—The total catch of cod for all Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 40,560,000, against 39,900,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This has yielded 2,108 barrels steam-refined oil, against 18,264 barrels at the same time last year. The catch at Finmarken has improved considerably, and this has given an easier tone to the market, best non-congealing Lofoten oil being now obtainable at 490s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

SMYRNA, May 21:—The opium-market has advanced 2d. per lb., and speculation continues. There is an absence of rain.

NEW YORK, May 21:—The drug-market is quiet. Higher prices are now asked for opium, \$3.25 per lb. being quoted for case lots. Quinine has been reduced to 24c. per oz. Menthol is strong at \$7.25, and oil of peppermint is easy at \$2.85 per lb. for bulk oil. Ergot is dull of sale at 29c. per lb. Senega has advanced to \$1 per lb., and cod-liver oil is firm at \$135 per barrel.

ACID, TANNIC.—Prices have been advanced 1d. per lb., makers now quoting 1s. 9d., and probably a shade under for the best make in quantity. *Gallic acid* has also been advanced to the same extent.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The makers of English have advanced their prices ½d. per lb., and now quote 1s. 1½d. Foreign make is also dearer at 1s. 1d., which price has been paid, and the f.o.b. Rotterdam price is still higher. It is said holders of crude materials are not offering.

ALOES.—Fair sales of Socotrine are reported at 72s. 6d. per cwt. Fine livery Curaçao is very scarce, and small parcels have been sold at 35s., the last auction price for this grade being 29s. 6d. There has been an arrival of 150 cases Curaçao, the bulk of which is in transit, having been sold to arrive; the quality of the remainder is of the ordinary capey description.

ARROWROOT.—Steady, good manufacturing St. Vincent selling in auction at 2½d., with *pearl* at 2¼d. per lb. Natal (6 cases) was bought in at 6d. for good.

BENZONIN.—About 15 cases of Siam have arrived. Fine Sumatra is scarce and wanted, while other grades are selling slowly. Ordinary is obtainable at 90s., but buyers' idea of value is about 10s. less.

CALABAR BEANS.—A small sale is reported in Liverpool at 6¼d. to 7d. per lb. on the quay. Further arrivals have taken place.

CALUMBA.—Market is now very bare, all the cheap parcels having been cleared.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The spot market is firm at 50s., and in New York the equivalent of 60s. is quoted for last year's crop.

CINCHONA.—At the London auction on Tuesday there was a good demand for bark, and practically all the catalogues (with the exception of soft Colombian) were cleared at and after the sale at an average unit of between 1½d. and 1¾d. per lb., against 1½d. at the last London auctions, and a slight improvement on the last Amsterdam sale-price of 1½d.

The following table shows the quantities of bark offered and sold:—

		Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona	...	720	407
Calisaya cinchona	...	488	406
Soft Colombian cinchona	...	301	—
Ceylon cinchona	...	180	173
Java cinchona	...	17	17
		1,706	1,003

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
American factory	64,326
Zimmer and Frankfort factories	27,234
Messrs. Howards & Sons	15,994
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	5,560
Brunswick factory	3,005
Druggists, brokers, &c.	49,493

Total quantity sold	165,612
Bought in or withdrawn	139,650

305,262

The following prices were paid:

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, quill, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; branch, 3¾d.; 300 bales old soft Colombian were bought in.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, branch, 7d. to 7½d.; and root, 6¾d. per lb. Succirubra root, 3¾d.; hybrid branch, 7d.

CEYLON.—Succirubra, ordinary to fair stem chips, 1¼d. to 3¾d.; and renewed ditto, 4¼d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, good, 6¾d.; ordinary to fair, 2½d. to 4d.; renewed chips, 8½d.; fair, 3¾d. to 3½d.; ordinary to good root, 1¼d. to 1½d.; and branch 1½d. to 2½d. Ledgeriana chips, 2¾d. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb.

The shipments from Java for the first half of the month amounted to 621,800 Amsterdam lbs., against 465,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on June 2 will consist of 65 tons Van Houten's, 25 tons Helm, 16 tons de Jong, 2 tons Utrecht, 5 tons Mignon, and 5 tons Mercuurstaaf. It is said the next London auction will take place on June 9.

CREAM OF TARTAR is very firm, at from 88s. to 89s. for 98-per-cent. powder, and 86s. to 87s. for 95-per-cent. powder.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The s.s. *Kintuck* from Singapore has arrived with 14 cases, and a further 16 cases has come to hand by another vessel. *Reed* is very scarce, and practically unobtainable. A parcel of coarse thick and broken has been sold at about 6*l*.

ERGOT is easier at 1s. 0½*d*., c.i.f. for good bold Spanish.

ESERINE.—Raw material being cheaper, prices of physostigmine have been reduced 1s. 6*d*. per gram, sulphate and salicylate being quoted by makers at 6s. 6*d*. in small lots, and 6s. 3*d*. for 10-gram quantities. Pure *crystals* are quoted 7s. 6*d*., net, in small lots, and 7s. 3*d*., net, by 10-gram quantities.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Demand is rather quiet, with retail auctions at firm prices. Guaranteed genuine powder from good closed flowers is offered at 1s. 3*d*. per lb., in quantity.

IPECACUANHA.—There has been a fair inquiry since the sales, and further sales of Johore have been made. Natural Rio has also been dealt in at 5s. 10*d*., and for Cartagena 5s. is asked.

LIME-JUICE.—Good pale West Indian is quoted 1s. 3*d*. to 1s. 4*d*. per gal. A report has been received from the West Indies intimating that a blight has seriously interfered with the trees.

MENTHOL is dearer, with a small business since our last report at from 23s. 6*d*. to 25s. for Kobayashi crystals.

MORPHINE has advanced in sympathy with opium, and 4s. 4*d*. per oz. for hydrochloride now seems to be the lowest price in makers' hands, and in another quarter up to 4s. 6*d*. is quoted.

The British Consul, in his annual report on the trade of Hankow, China, for 1902, states that the imports of morphine have not yet been affected by the advance in the duty to 3 taels (7s. 9*d*.) per oz.

OIL, COD LIVER.—The tendency of the market is easier, under the influence of freer offers from Norway. Prices for best non-congealing oil range from 480s. to 500s. per barrel according to brand and holder, and small sales are reported within this range of figures. Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing this season, it is expected that buying will take place on and off throughout the summer. Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 15 that the fishing has been rather good during the week under review, but still limited to the same district in the east of Finmarken, where it was first opened. A slight improvement in the quality of the liver is also to be noted. The tendency of the market is apparently somewhat easier owing to the lack of demand, but the quotation for finest non-congealing cod liver oil is still maintained at 500s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen (see our cablegram for latest price). The exports from that port to date amount to 1,081 barrels, against 3,591 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LIME.—The advance in West Indian distilled oil noted last week, has continued, 1s. 8*d*. per lb. having been paid for a fair quantity on the spot. During the past month prices have advanced 6*d*. per lb., or, say, 60 per cent.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—In American HGH a fair amount of business has been done on the spot at 14s. per lb., and for Japanese dementholised from 7s. 9*d*. to 8s. has been paid according to brand.

OPIUM.—The advance in the Smyrna market has stiffened prices here considerably, and some holders, it is said, have withdrawn from the market. There has been a fair amount of business, including second Tokat at 9s. and Karahissar 8s. 6*d*. per lb., spot. Persian has also been dealt in at late rates.

SMYRNA, May 15.—The unfavourable reports in regard to the crop which have succeeded one another for some time past have led to a considerable advance on this market. During the last two or three days the tropical heat has done great damage to all products, and prices of wheat and barley have already advanced 15 per cent. Local speculators have paid the equivalent of 9s. 1*d*. for Karahissar t.q. opium, and this has compelled others to come forward and fill orders at above the limits. Reports now estimate the forthcoming crop (including Salonica) at 3,900 cases, against an estimate of 5,000 cases a month ago. The sales amount to 59 cases, including 26 cases ordinary t.q. quality, at 8s. 11*d*., and 33 cases Karahissar t.q. at 9s. 1*d*. per lb., c.i.f., of which 23 were for local speculators. Market closes firm with buyers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—The past week's sales amount to 13 cases "druggists," and 22 cases Karahissars, at up to 8s. and 8s. 3*d*. per lb., respectively. News from the interior is most discouraging. Drought is as persistent as ever, and the crop in a most critical condition. Failing copious rains within a week the crop will be one of the worst on record, and prices on this side probably advance another 6*d*. to 1s. per lb.

QUININE.—On Wednesday the makers announced a reduction of ¼*d*. per oz., and now quote German sulphate in bulk at 1s. 1*d*. Whiffen's brand has also been reduced ½*d*., to 1s. 1*d*., and Howards have lowered their price by 1*d*. (as on the last occasion when German sulphate was reduced they made no change). They now quote 1s. 2*d*., their price for vials in 1,000-oz. lots being 1s. 4*d*. P. and G. (French) make is quoted 1s. 0½*d*. The market in second-hands has continued very quiet, with a small spot-business at 11½*d*. per oz. for German sulphate, and on Wednesday there were sellers of August delivery at 11½*d*. To-day's market is quiet and quotations unchanged.

SAFFRON.—The market keeps firm, owing to the reports of damage to the growing bulbs by frost having been confirmed. On the spot good B.P. quality is quoted 30s. 6*d*. net, but from Valencia the equivalent of 33s. is asked for finest.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica continues very scarce, and the stock in first hands is said to be 2 bales only.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—In Liverpool a fair quantity has changed hands at 25s.

SENEGA.—The leading importers are now asking 4s. 3*d*. per lb., net, and the market is very firm. In New York good bright root has been sold at the equivalent of 4s. 7*d*. Advices state that the new season will open very late this year, and as the labour question is still acute, the crop is bound to start at high prices.

SHELLAC.—On the spot, a fair business has been done in TN orange on the basis of 124s. to 125s. for fair TN orange, and for arrival 124s. 6*d*., c.i.f., has been paid. The higher grades of orange continue in small supply, and are quoted at from 140s. to 160s. AC Garnet is quiet at from 108s. to 112s., according to condition, and for arrival the quotation remains at 112s., c.i.f. Button lac has been in fair demand, and for arrival 132s. 6*d*., c.i.f., has been paid for BL No. 1. The speculative-market has been very strong with a good business at advancing prices.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Jamaica *Ginger* sold at fully previous rates, 460 barrels being offered, of which 200 sold at from 53s. 6*d*. to 55s. 6*d*. for good washed, fair ditto 48s., and ordinary to medium dullish 42s. to 46s. 6*d*. Cochín was slow of sale, only 21 packages selling at from 42s. 6*d*. for cut limed tips, and 37s. 6*d*. for brown tips. Unsorted native cut was bought in at 55s. to 56s., and bold cut 80s.; bold rough Calicut and fair washed rough was bought in at 38s. Fair Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 4*d*. per lb. Privately the market has been quiet, with sellers of June-August at 3½*d*., and August-October at 4*d*., spot being quoted 3½*d*. to 4*d*. West Indian *Nutmegs* sold at steady prices, 120 packages being disposed of. *Mace* sold at from 2s. to 2s. 5*d*. for fair to good palish West Indian, 1s. 10*d*. to 1s. 11*d*. for fair reddish, and 1s. 8*d*. for broken. *Pimento* sold at lower prices, 2½*d*. being paid for 100 bags of fair greyish. *Pepper*: Singapore greyish sold at 6½*d*., and fair Tellicherry at 6½*d*. Fine heavy Wynaad pepper was bought in at 6½*d*., and a few bags of fair bright Ceylon realised 6½*d*., fine being bought in at 6½*d*. *White pepper* was slow in auction, good being bought in at 10½*d*., and 10*d*. for fair. Siam sold (100 bags) at 9½*d*. for good, and 40 bags fine Ceylon brought 10½*d*. Privately fair Penang is quoted 9½*d*., and fair Singapore 10*d*., on the spot.

STRYCHNINE.—The market is very firm owing to the higher rates which have been recently paid for nux vomica. On the Continent prices have advanced, and were it not for U.S. competition, English makers would also raise their prices.

TRAGACANTH.—The lower grades have been in fair demand, and upwards of 200 cases have been sold from 5*l*. per cwt., downwards.

VERATRIA.—Prices have been advanced 1s. 1*d*. per oz., makers now quoting 6s. 7*d*. net for small quantities, 6s. 3*d*. net for 25-oz. lots, and 50 and 100 oz. lots at proportionately lower prices.

Some Antiseptic Solutions.

By GEORGE ROE.

MENTHOL and thymol have for some considerable time been used in medicine for affections of the chest and throat. They have decided antiseptic properties, and when used in the proper proportions have a cooling and pleasant effect. Several proprietary articles prescribed by medical men owe their virtues to one or other of them. It is not my intention to present formulas for any of these, but rather to explain the solubility and pharmacy and general method of prescribing them. Undoubtedly some of the proprietary preparations are excellent combinations, but it is not to the advantage of medicine, pharmacy, or even the self-medicating public that absolutely secret preparations should be the subject of physicians' prescriptions.

Medical men do not willingly succumb to the many cleverly-worded pamphlets and samples with which they are inundated. They become victims to this particular method of introducing useful drugs because they are not aware of the best way of prescribing them. They know that thymol is a useful and pleasant antiseptic, but few can write an intelligent prescription containing it. They cannot be expected to be well acquainted with drugs that are not every-day remedies, and, while we deplore the absence of such knowledge, we ought to do something in the way of suggesting workable formulas.

Prescriptions with menthol and thymol often occur without any regard to their solubility, and the result is that the excess may be filtered out, left out, or the prescriber has to be consulted. It is necessary, when prescribing a remedy, to ascertain at least its solubility in water, alcohol, oil, or glycerin. Menthol is often prescribed with glycerin, in which it is insoluble, whereas liquid paraffin and olive oil make excellent vehicles for its administration.

The proper strength to use menthol and thymol is of importance, because, if solutions are made too strong, they are liable to cause patients much discomfort. Many have discontinued using powerful and useful remedies because of the very potency of them. A good example of this is formalin, a most reliable antiseptic, but in many cases unpleasant experiences have arisen from using it too strong, and medical men have not been tempted to try it again. Thymol may be considered in the same way. The solubility of thymol is practically as follows:

Thymol, 1 gr. in 3ij. of water.
Thymol, 1 gr. in 3ij. of glycerin.
Thymol, 8 gr. in 3 minims of alcohol.
Thymol, 1 gr. in 2 minims of olive oil.

Sometimes as much as 4 gr. of thymol is ordered to an ounce of water or glycerin.

Thymol is said to be an even more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid; it arrests yeast fermentation of a solution of sugar better than either carbolic or salicylic acid. As an ointment (2 per cent. in vaseline) it allays irritation and is useful in parasitic skin-diseases. As an inhalation in laryngitis and bronchial affections a useful formula is as follows:

Thymol. ... gr. vj.
Alcohol. (90 per cent.) ... 5j.
Magnes. carb. levis ... gr. iiij.
Aq. ad ... 3j.

M.S.A.

A teaspoonful to 1 pint of water.

Thymol is more soluble in solution of salines, and a good example of this is compound spirit of thymol (*vide* "Pharmaceutical Formulas"), where thymol, eucalyptol, wintergreen, peppermint, and thyme oils are dissolved in spirit and afterwards poured into a solution of freshly made ammonium benzoate.

Where there is the possibility of using much thymol an alcoholic solution is useful: a 10 per cent. solution can be kept ready made. From this, convenient and refreshing mouth-washes can be made. Combinations of glycerin and thymol are just now very much used, and a formula such as

the following has been found very efficacious for laryngeal and nasal catarrh:

Thymol. ... gr. ss.
Spt. rectificat. ... 5ss.
Glycer. boracis ... 3j.
Tr. cardam. co. ... 5ss.
Aq. ... 3vij.

M.

Use with warm water.

More thymol and other ingredients, such as a few drops only of carbolic acid, eucalyptus, and other oils, can be added according to circumstances. It is important, however, not to add too large a quantity for fear of making it too unpleasant. As a nasal douche used with a glass syringe or otherwise, or sniffed up the nose during a cold, it has given great relief and is pleasant to use.

Another form has been made use of as a mouth-wash, and has excellent refreshing and antiseptic properties. It is as follows:

Salol. ... gr. v.
Thymol. ... gr. ij.
Ol. lavandulae ... m.v.
Ol. menth. pip. ... m.v.
Ac. benzoic. ... gr. xx.
Glycerin. ... 5ss.
Tr. card. co. ... 5ss.
Spt. rectificat. a l ... 3ij.

M.S.A.

Five drops in a wineglass of water.

It is possible with the above data to make numerous toilet-preparations, the colour and flavour being adapted to circumstances.

Menthol is a crystalline substance insoluble in water and glycerin, a point which should be emphasised considering how often it is prescribed to be dissolved in either or both. It is important to remember that its solubility is as follows:

Menthol, 5 gr. dissolve in 1 minim of alcohol.
Menthol, 4 gr. dissolve in 5 minims of chloroform.
Menthol, 1 gr. dissolve in 4 minims of olive oil.

As an ointment made with vaseline 5 gr. to the ounce it has been found useful. As a spray in oil (containing 15 per cent.) it has been used with success for tubercular laryngitis, and in the pill form, soap and dispensing syrups make a good mass. As menthol snuff it is now much favoured for catarrh of the nasal organs. It cannot be considered so generally useful as thymol on account of its insoluble nature, but its solubility in various fluids renders it applicable in several forms which should have useful therapeutic activity.

Business Changes.

GEORGE CHRISTIE (LIMITED), machine-wire makers, have removed to Ladywell Wire-works, Broomloan Road, Govan, Glasgow.

A SMART BUSINESS on modern lines has been opened at 295 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W., by Messrs. Brickell & Jones. The partners are Mr. J. Jones, chemist and druggist, late of Chester, and Mr. E. R. Brickell, chemist and druggist, formerly of Worcester.

MR. H. W. KEMP, formerly of Horncastle, has now settled down in Liverpool, having completed the transfer of his firm's stock to the city on the Mersey. Most of his Horncastle staff have gone with him, and the business will go on as before, with just the change in the postal address to Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

MR. ASTOR BOISSELIER announces that he has left the firm of Messrs. P. Doumin & Co., 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C., by mutual consent, and has re-established himself at Catherine House, 13 and 14 Trinity Square, E.C., as a drug and chemical agent and dealer. He will continue to act as the agent for Messrs. C. Buchet & Co., of Paris (Pharmacie Centrale de France).

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; married; permanency most preferred; good town and country experience. "Statin," 35 Dean Street, Western Road, Brighton.

BRANCH Manager; 32; qualified; good experience, Prescriber; neglected business requiring working up. "Ohemist," Wicliffe House, Henry Street, Rochdale.

ELDERLY gentleman seeks engagement; duties light; country; South preferred; small remuneration. Williams, Graspan, Seamoore Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.

BRANCH Assistant or Dispenser; 50; active; successful Prescriber, Extractor; married, no family; unqualified; town or suburbs; disengaged. 211/7, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; London and provincial experience; Photographic, &c.; Manchester or district. "Drugs," 173 Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

QUALIFIED; 22; good provincial experience; trustworthy; London, W., preferred; disengaged. Please state particulars, Trythall, 11 Trevenson Terrace, Cambridge.

QUALIFIED; aged 28; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good appearance and address; undeniable references; Extractor, Photography; disengaged June 18. 46/52, Office of this Paper.

24; unqualified; Extractor; good Prescribing, Counter, Store, Botanical, and varied experience; disengaged. "Cascara," 8 Tower Street, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

MANAGER; aged 47; single; qualified; town or country; good Prescriber; Store experience; last two engagements 12 years. Address, "W. A.," 16 Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

BRANCH Manager; 30; unqualified; married; managed branch 6 years; good references and experience; permanency; disengaged June 27. "Prescriber" (210/33), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; married; managed branches 8 years; good references; also understands telegraph and all postal work; aged 29. "Senna" (210/32), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (qualified, Society of Apothecaries) seeks appointment in Dispensary, Surgery, or Hospital; highest London reference. Address, "Apothecary," 11 Basilhoe Road, Highbury, N.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; qualified; outdoors; good London experience; permanency essential; London or district preferred, but not essential. Harrington, 9A Old Broad Street, E.C.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; 30; Counterman or Manager; all-round experience; Prescriber, Extractor; good reference from present employer. "Drugs," 18 Playfair Crescent, Hunslet, Leeds.

SENIOR or Branch Manager; 30; good experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photographic, Prescribing, Extracting; disengaged June 1; good references. "H.," 52 Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

ASSISTANT; 30 years of age; speaking English, French, German and Dutch; 7 years' experience; thoroughly acquainted with photography. Marie, Southgate College, New Southgate, London, N.

PART-TIME situation required, by experienced Assistant (Hall Dispenser's certificate); open to any arrangement; accustomed to take charge; highest London references. 211/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (40) seeks good permanency; first-class Dispensing and Stores' experience; familiar all best Photographic apparatus; interview; disengaged. "Ohemist," 3 Duncan Road, Richmond.

QUALIFIED German Chemist, speaking French fluently, and having already some knowledge of the English language and of English Dispensing, wishes comfortable situation about the beginning of July. Bohstedt, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Leopoldshall, Stassfurt, Germany.

CHEMIST, having disposed of his business, no liabilities, requires situation as Manager or place of trust; aged 30 years; 16 years' Store experience, London and provinces, Photography, Prescribing, &c.; qualified; married, no family; London or healthy suburb preferred. Apply, "Disengaged" (208/31), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Chemists, Yorkshire, desires good sideline. 210/12, Office of this Paper.

CHIEF Clerk, Bookkeeper, and Accountant, experienced, seeks appointment. 205/18, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 27; energetic, abstainer; good references. "Camera," 1 Fram Villas, Crescent Road, Bognor.

WANTED, situation in Wholesale; excellent references; would travel. "Beta" (212/22), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man seeks situation in Wholesale firm; packer, &c.; nearly 5 years' reference. "B.," 66 Sirdar Road, Ipswich.

YOUTH (19) desires engagement; good all-round experience in Wholesale and Retail. 206/16, Office of this Paper.

LADY Clerk wishes re-engagement; 10 years' experience as Invoice-clerk, Bookkeeper, Cashier. 205/15, Office of this Paper.

CHECKER, Shipping, Railway Dispatch Clerk; 4 years' Colonial experience; good Packer. 212/23, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 36; Wets or Drys, or Travel; 20 years' all-round experience. "Hibernicus" (209/12), Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN, with Office experience in Essential Oil trade, seeks situation. "G. S.," 332 Sherrard Road, Manor Park, E.

TRAVELLER representing first-class houses, calling upon Druggists and Stores, is open to take up a good side-line. 212/11, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY, as Working Foreman; 30 years' experience in four leading City houses; aged 45 years. Address, T. F., 134 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

YOUNG gentleman (23), 8 years' experience, Wholesale and Retail, wishes to Represent a good house; small salary, commission. 213/17, Office of this Paper.

AS Traveller, or indoors Wholesale; experienced in Perfumery and Soap; in and out doors; aged 30; good Salesman. "Representative," 24 Finborough Road, S.W.

TRAVELLER, 10 years' sound connection, Medical men and Chemists, open to Represent good Drug, Sundry, or Instrument house. Address, "Ergotin" (211/2), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with sound connection among Chemists and Stores on South Coast, West of England, and South Wales, is open to an engagement for first-class house. 212/18, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, representing good House on Lancashire ground, is open to take additional commissions as side-lines; easy terms if already introduced to Chemists or Grocers. Address 211 23, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (29) desires situation as Representative to good firm of Wholesale Druggists, Perfumery, Sundries, or Soaps; good business abilities and excellent testimonials. "Grit" (205/14), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN desires position representing good House; previous experience; fluent speaker, well up in therapeutics, &c.; good appearance and highest references; tall; young. 208/16, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Thorough knowledge of trade with wide commercial experience; used to management and control of staff; excellent record; Warehouse, Office, or Traveller. 212/31, Office of this Paper.

SECRETARY and Accountant of old-established House seeks similar position in sound London or Provincial House; first-rate Accountant, Correspondent, and good disciplinarian; excellent references. Apply, "Accounts" (209/4), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (39) requires re-engagement, Representing leading House (Drugs or collateral Branch); energetic, good presence, qualified; successful Salesman and interviewer; trade experience lifelong; excellent references; connection: Midlands, Lancs, Yorks, and East preferred. Write fully, "Mason" (210/21), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED German Manufacturing Chemist, formerly proprietor of own works, doing special lines (Paranitrochlorbenzol, Binitrochlorbenzol, Paranitrophenol, Binitrophenol, Paramidophenol, Paraphenetidin, Phenacetin, Oblorahydrat, Sulphonat, Iodoform, &c.), wishes to arrange with suitable applicants of Chemical produce, as Directing Manager or Partner. Apply, "A. A.," 4 Oullum Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND your developing to me, I develop all celluloid films, 1/- roll, 12 expos., any size, postage 1d., return post; cash must accompany order; cameras bought or exchanged; always a large stock of second-hand ones cheap; Brownies, 2/6; Pocket Kodaks 5/-. Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

5s. per 10,000 Handbills (demy 8vo).—We have a Special Scheme by which we are able to write you an attractive and original Handbill, and supply you with 10,000 copies, printed on good paper, carriage paid, for 5s. cash with order; specimens free. A customer writes:—"Your bills are extraordinary value." B. Whitworth Hird (Limited), Advertising Specialists, Norwich. Send to-day.

PENNY'S PASTE.—For the better protection against useless substitutes, the word "Beetawline" has been registered, and it is desired you mention "Beetawline Brand" when ordering, and you will receive the original preparation; stocked by all Sundries firms; most highly recommended. Made only by R. L. Snow, successore to Penn & Co.; new address, 146A Loughborough Road, Brixton.

MISCELLANEOUS—cont.

"HALL" Qualified Dispensers are entitled to call themselves "Apothecaries," at least this is Dr. Forshaw's assertion, and, with a view of securing the necessary legislation and the adoption by them of the title "Apothecary," a work on the subject is published this week; price 6d., post free, from the author, Dr. Charles Forshaw, 26 Hanover Square, Bradford. All Assistants of the Apothecaries' Halls are urgently requested to immediately remit 6d. in stamps for this book, as the question is one of the utmost importance.

G. J. KIRKUP, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, will shortly be issuing a Prospectus, with the intention of forming a Limited Company, of his Mineral Water Business (established 10 years), offering to the public 2,500 £1 Preference Shares, 6 per cent.; being desirous of having the co-operation of as many chemists as possible, he takes this opportunity of giving them the preference to invest. Prospectus forwarded as soon as ready, on application to G. J. Kirkup, Chemist, 9 Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHEMIST'S SHOP FIXTURES.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Works: 9 Preston Street, Telephone 6695. Illustrated catalogue on application.

SHOP FITTINGS AND SHOW CASES.—Marble-top sponge-case, mahogany and plate-glass; 2 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 90/-; mahogany and plate-glass perfume case and desk, plate-glass mirror back, 55/-; mahogany and plate-glass counter-case, 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, plate-glass mirror fall, and lined velvet, 40/-; 12-ft. complete drug fitting, 9 ft. high, with bevelled-edge glass drawer labels, shelves, lockers, &c., £12 10/-; and large quantity of other fittings equally cheap.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—12-ft. run of Chemist's side-fitting, mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels, cut-glass knobs, lockers, shelving, cornice complete, 6 ft. mahogany plate-glass dispensing screen and sponge-case under complete, 10-ft. mahogany-top serving counter, nest of counter-drawers, mahogany plate-glass perfumery-case and desk, 4 ft. mahogany plate-glass counter-case, 6 ft. mahogany wall-case; the lot complete 45 guineas; bargain: Chemists fitted complete; cheapest house in the trade. Mills, Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, Glass Facia Maker, Works: 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER OF SECONDHAND FITTINGS.—One 15-ft. range of nearly new glass-labelled drawers, lockers, cupboard, range of bottle shelves, with mirror centre, and gas-brackets and cornice; 1 range of shelves and cornice, for side or back of shop; 1 7-ft. mahogany dispensing-screen, with 3-ft. mirror centre; 1 7-ft. dispensing-counter; 1 8 ft. mahogany-top retail counter, fitted with nest of drawers; 1 perfume-case and desk; 170 stoppered bottles and jars; the whole, carriage paid, £36 10s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Headquarters for Chemists' Fittings, Bond Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharebrokers, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones Nos. 81 and 81A Lee Green.

ON SALE (free of commission, subject).—20 Barclay & Sons ordinary 13s. 6d.; 78 Camwal ordinary 14s., 10 preference 17s. 6d.; 100 Bovril ordinary 19s. 7½d.; 123 Idris "A" ordinary 28s. 6d., 50 Idris "A" preference 22s. 10½d.; 100 Vi-Cocoa preference 16s. 3d.; 60 G. B. Kent preference 21s. 3d.; 140 A. J. White ordinary 10s. 3d.; 22 Evans Lescher & Webb preference £5 7s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Barclay & Sons preference (10s. paid) 7s.; 50 Evans Lescher & Webb preference £5 5s. 6d.; 200 Lewis & Burrows ordinary 10s.; 200 Camwal preference 16s., 100 ordinary 12s.

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LIGHT WOOD BOXES.—Hinged or nail-on lids, planed or unplanned, suitable for packing all kinds of articles for transmission by post or rail, from 10s. per gross; sample doz. carriage paid 2s.; sample box 6 stamps. Write for sample, stating sizes required, to E. Casbon, The Box Works, Peterborough.

To Owners of Proprietary Articles, Manufacturing Chemists, Syndicates, and others.

MESSRS. T. G. WHARTON & STUNT, having successfully disposed of several trading concerns, and being in direct communication with capitalists and likely purchasers, are prepared to undertake for sale by auction or private treaty, any genuine concern showing profits. Particulars may be addressed to T. G. Wharton & Stunt (Trading Department), Auctioneers and Surveyors, 8 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone, Bank 5,571.

MAINLY PERSONAL.

Do not allow little differences to shut off profitable connections and associations. Learn to absolutely respect a promise or appointment and keep it faithfully.

AT THE RECENT IRISH EXAMINATIONS in April eleven candidates obtained the licence; four registered druggists passed and two pharmaceutical assistants. Thirteen candidates passed the Preliminary.

AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION on May 8, Professor Dewar showed liquid and solid fluorine for the first time in public. The liquefaction and solidification were effected by means of liquid hydrogen.

A SMART BUSINESS has been opened at 295 High Street, Brondesbury, by Mr. J. Jones, chemist and druggist, formerly of Chester, and Mr. G. R. Brickell, chemist and druggist, late of Worcester, who are trading as Brickell & Jones.

IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY an apprentice to a chemist and druggist has to pay a registration fee of 5l. There is a fee of 5l. on every certificate of registration to practise as a chemist and druggist, and if the holder wants to commence business on his own account he has to pay 10l.

THE biological laboratories in connection with the University College, Liverpool, the cost of which has been defrayed by Mr. W. Johnston, a Liverpool shipowner, were opened on May 9 by Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Johnston's gift embraces a sum of 10,000l. for the endowment of a chair of bio-chemistry, 6,000l. for the Fellowship, and 9,000l. for the buildings.

THREE Coatbridge chemists' assistants—Mr. W. D. Masterton, Mr. J. W. Barclay, and Mr. P. Fenton—who qualified in April last, supped together with their friends in honour of the event on May 15. Mr. Masterton presided, and a lively evening was spent. Mr. Fenton, who is leaving Coatbridge to manage the branch shop at Lundin Links belonging to Mr. A. Hogg, chemist and druggist, Leven, was presented with a silver cigarette-case.

COLLEGE NOTES.

ON May 20 the students of the Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy botanised Colinton Dell, and were rewarded with many excellent specimens, which were described on the spot by Messrs. Cowie and Henderson.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On May 19 the students of this College, accompanied by their principal (Mr. Frederick Davis), visited the South Metropolitan Gasworks. The retort-houses and charging of retorts proved of great interest to the students. The results of the destructive distillation of coal were seen. The coke remains in the retorts, and the gaseous matter is carried through the hydraulic mains, and passed into the condensers, where much of the tarry matter is deposited. The gas, in ascending, meets a flow of water, which removes ammonia and other impurities. Sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon bisulphide are removed by the "iron boxes" and lime purifiers. The methods of testing gas for impurities, and also photometrically, were demonstrated.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS advertising in this issue are as follows:—

South London School of Pharmacy (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Limited), Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

West of Scotland School of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Street, Manchester.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

Aberdeen School of Pharmacy, Aberdeen.

The Pharmacy Bill.

Gleanings from the Newspapers.

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* appears to have buttonholed the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the directorate clause of the Bill, and has extracted from him some statements which may tend to enlighten members of Parliament. The correspondent says:

The principle that the person who keeps the open shop, as well as every person who actually sells poisons, shall be qualified, was embodied in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and has since been adopted in the Pharmacy Act for Ireland, and in Pharmacy Acts and Ordinances in nearly all parts of the British Empire. "Everywhere," says Mr. Newsholme, . . . "the qualification of the owner or owners of the business where poisons are sold is insisted upon. And the necessity for this is manifest. The effective control of a business—the final decision as to the methods of storage of poisons, and the careful consideration of the interests and safety of the public—are the duties of the principal, not of his assistant. This qualified control will be of still greater importance if Parliament should agree with another proposal, in Clause 2 of the Bill, that the dispensing of medical prescriptions should also be confined to duly qualified persons."

Companies, as such, cannot, of course, be qualified. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, however, recognising that modern commercial methods differ from those of forty years ago, do not ask that companies shall be prohibited from owning chemists' shops, but that companies shall not be specially privileged. No member of Parliament, Mr. Newsholme thinks, would advocate that every grocer or draper should have the right to sell and dispense medicines, and deal in all poisons, if only he should engage a qualified assistant to cover him. But this, says Mr. Newsholme, is what certain companies claim the right to do. They demand that registration at Somerset House shall confer on them the same privileges as are secured by individuals after long study and searching examination.

This, in the opinion of the Council of the Society, is neither fair nor wise, and they ask that the control of companies' businesses shall be brought under the same conditions as those which govern the businesses of individuals. Mr. Newsholme denies that the plan is impracticable. The stores, he says, could easily meet the suggested regulations by forming subsidiary companies under the directorship of qualified persons, and the interests of the public would thus be safeguarded.

Mr. Thos. G. Dobbs, Secretary and Solicitor, Traders in Poisonous Compounds for Trade Purposes Protection Society, has views on the Pharmacy Bill, and has expressed them in a printed letter which he has sent out broadcast to the Press. The following are the more important paragraphs of the letter:

The second clause, which makes provision for the regulation of the sale of poisons, is evidently directed against any and every firm and company except individual registered chemists and druggists. It is seriously proposed to make it unlawful for any person, company, firm, co-partnership, or body of persons to sell or to "negotiate" or "participate in the sale by retail of any poisons at or upon any place other than an open shop registered." Is a traveller or other agent to be forbidden negotiating an order for paint, sheep-dip, weed-killer, or insecticide from an agriculturist or nurseryman?

Then, again, the powers proposed to be conferred upon the Pharmaceutical Council, as regards the regulations to be made for the registration of shops and persons are such as would be more properly discharged by a public department than by officials of a body that would naturally be prejudiced in a certain direction.

Clause 5 proposes to make it compulsory for all shops or buildings which are registered to be separately rated to the poor. This seems quite superfluous. What sanctity attaches to the poor-rate assessment it is impossible to conceive. The usual practice is for the entire building to be assessed to the poor-rate, and for the shop-rental to be independent of rates. Why disturb the existing state of things?

Clause 7 seems unreasonable and unjust. It would really require that directors of stores in which there is a chemists' department should themselves be qualified chemists! although such department be under the superintendence of a registered chemist and druggist. It might as well be argued that those who guide the destitutes of life-assurance societies should be medical experts or skilled actuaries; or that those who control breweries should be trained judges of malt or hops.

Mr. Dobbs goes on to write about the chemist's monopoly and the Pharmaceutical Society's object being to benefit chemists and druggists. Altogether, not very weighty arguments against the Bill; but the letter serves to keep the names of Mr. Dobbs, Secretary and Solicitor, and his peculiar Society before the public.

* * * *

Mr. Dobbs's letter, generally much abbreviated, is going the rounds, and we notice that Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Societies have got another whip-up from him. Mr. Newsholme's statement may be regarded as a counterblast, and in the same paper appears a letter from a Rochdale chemist, who says, amongst other things:

I should like to ask Mr. Dobbs, even if the Pharmaceutical Society do not consider the safety of the public, why the sale of poisons should not be restricted to the chemists and druggists? They are a body of men who are necessarily trained to the handling of poisons and dangerous drugs, and, knowing the effects, naturally take precautions for their own sake, as they would not like to be associated with poisoning-cases more than they can help. . . . I hold that no manager of any drug-store is in supreme command of that place, and that he must necessarily consider his masters with regard to his sales, and he must be wary as to whom he refuses to sell poisons; whereas in a private man's establishment that man only has himself to consult, and can refuse without fear of any ill after-effects in the shape of condemnation from his masters. With regard to his cry against a monopoly, I fail to see that there is any monopoly, as the trade of a chemist and druggist is open to anyone who chooses to pass his examinations.

* * * *

We notice that a Worcester chemist touches the spot. In a local paper he writes:

It is a very strange thing that Mr. Dobbs's violent solicitude for the convenience of the public never showed itself until he was employed in the J. H. White case, and was subsequently appointed Secretary to the newly-formed Society with the high-sounding and unwieldy title, "The Traders in Poisons or Poisonous Compounds for Technical or Trade Purposes Protection Society." I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Dobbs has an axe of his own to grind, and that it would be very much to the benefit of that gentleman, as Secretary of the above-named Society, if their proposed alteration of the Poisons Bill does become law. That would explain his sudden access of apparently disinterested zeal on behalf of the public.

* * * *

The following are typical of several communications which we have received:

SIR,—Acting upon your suggestion, I have written, on the lines indicated in your issue of April 4, to our local member, Capt. C. B. Balfour, M.P. Yours truly, (22/90).

SIR,—I venture to submit the following extract from a letter I have received from Mr. —, M.P., in reply to mine on the Pharmacy Bill: "I am glad you wrote to me about the Pharmacy Act, and will give my best attention to the Bill before the House, which appears to be called for."

Mr. —, M.P., also writes: "When the Bill you name comes forward I will do what I can." Yours (23/2).

MR. JOHN STEPHENSON, a chemist in the Army and Navy Stores, on Thursday obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with a Hammersmith job-master, who was ordered by the Court to pay Mr. Stephenson 200*l.* damages.

THE importation of drugs, chemicals, and colours into Serbia during 1902 was considerably below the average of the last five years. Drugs, medicines, and unprepared chemical products were imported to the value of 20,213*l.*, and patent medicines, powders, plasters, &c., 4,948*l.* The sum total of British imported goods under this heading was 1,687*l.*, made up as follows: Unprepared medicines, drugs, &c., 985*l.*; made-up medicines and drugs, 163*l.*; materials for making colours, principally indigo, 538*l.*

THE CHEMISTS OF NOTTINGHAM have this season inaugurated a cricket club, and the organisation has received splendid support and should thrive. Mr. T. Wilson has been elected President, Mr. W. Lee is the Captain, and Mr. J. A. Brown is Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. C. Prince is the Secretary. None but chemists, chemists' assistants, and apprentices are admitted as members. The opening match was played last Thursday, when they went down before the Post Office, but there is rising talent in the team.

THIS WEEK'S "C. & D." IN BRIEF.

SHEFFIELD wants a university for herself (p. 807).

The seven retiring pharmaceutical councillors have been re-elected (p. 829).

STUDENTS should apply for the next analytical sample before Tuesday (p. 806).

The first artificial musk patent has expired, but we show that there are others (p. 833).

THE JUBILEE of the Royal Photographic Society has been celebrated this week (p. 807).

MR. S. HALLSWORTHY, a chemical manufacturer, has paid his creditors 20s. in the pound and 4 per cent. interest (p. 811).

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN by the Early-closing Association among chemists in London has just come off at Forest Gate (p. 838).

PART of the premises of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett (Limited) in Belfast has been destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at 25,000l. (p. 819).

"THE BEES AND THE WASPS" is a fable told by "Xrayser," which might be circulated to M.P.'s who do not approve of the directorate clause (p. 831).

MR. NICHOLLS' motion regarding a titles test case was not approved by members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Nicholls took a new line that he borrowed from the Dentist's Act (p. 828).

PICTURES of the new Montreal premises of Evans & Sons (Limited) are given on p. 812.

OUR report of the Pharmaceutical dinner is illustrated with sketches of the principal speakers (p. 819).

"CONFIDENCE AND CONCILIATION" returns to the charge with fresh statements for his critics to consider (p. 844).

MR. GEORGE BROWNEN, F.C.S., has given Bournemouth grocers good advice as to leaving the drug-trade alone (p. 807).

THE CONDITIONS under which pharmacy is carried on in Roumania formed the principal topic at the last Liverpool Chemists' meeting (p. 837).

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF SCIENCE in apparatus and specimens were exhibited at the Royal Society's *conversazione* last week. A concise report is printed on p. 817.

A SOUTH-WEST LONDON chemist has been fined 1l. and costs in each of seven cases taken against him by the Board of Inland Revenue for selling unstamped medicines (p. 839).

AN illustrated account of Messrs. Newball & Mason's new premises in Nottingham and of the business which the firm have built up from small beginnings, will be found on p. 813.

WHOLESALE PRICE-LISTS appear to give a lot of worry because they do not conform to a uniform system of classification. A correspondent writes about the matter (p. 845), and we also comment on it (p. 834).

AT the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday, Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., one of the backers of the Pharmacy Bill, said some unpleasant things in regard to chemists (p. 820), which were resented at the annual meeting next day (p. 828).

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.]

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APPARATUS.

Pill-machine and rounder, nearly new (24 pills, 5-gr.), 15s.; a bargain. MEYRICK, Salford.

Christy's Morstadt cachet apparatus, No. A, for 12 cachets (all sizes); complete, with accessories, 15s., cost 30s. W. HUCKLEBRIDGE, 116 Ebury Street, London, S.W.

Electrical machines, frictional, one with 18-inch and another with 20-inch plates; can be seen in London by arrangement. H. HYMANS, 13 Trinity Square, E.C.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Minor books for sale; cheap. PRATT, Dean, Kimbolton.

"Chemist and Druggist," 1901 and 1902; what offers? 205, 1, Office of this Paper.

"C. & D.," posted Saturdays; what offers? HAWORTH, 11 Boundary Street, Rochdale.

Martindale, 6th edition; Squire, 16th edition; "Art Dispensing," 1893; Proctor's "Manual"; "Minor Ailments"; offers. HAWLEY, Chemist, Cheltenham.

What offers? Greenieb's "Materia Medica," '98 "B.P.," Lowson's "Botany," Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry," Lucas's "Pharmacy," "Art of Dispensing," Green's "Botany" (i. and ii.), Procter "Testing," Stainer's "Chemistry," Edmond's "Botany," Whitla's "Pharmacy"; all nearly new. WOOLCOCK, University College Hospital, London.

Chambers' "Information," 2 vols., 1842; "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," Peter Mark Roget, 2 vols., 1834; "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Pharmacy in Great Britain," by Jacob Bell and Theo. Redwood, 1880; "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Johnatban Pereira, 3 vols., 1854; "Harris' "Dental Surgery," 3rd edition, 1 vol., 1848; Brand's "Chemistry," 3 vols., 1821. Offers, all or part, KIRKHAM, Bury St. Edmunds.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Quinine sulphate B.P., 250 oz., 1s. 0¹/₂d.; over 4 oz. post free; ol. morrhuae opt., 19c2, 15 gals., 19s. FOULSTON, Burnham, Bucks

Overstocked.—Two 100 oz. qu'n. sulph. B.P., 114 oz.; 30 oz. cinchonin. mur. (Hds), 6d. oz.; 8 lbs. bydrarg., 2s. 1b.; 6 lbs. bydrarg. ammon., 2s. 9d. 1b.; 1 lb. bydrarg. iodi. rub., 7s. 6d.; 3 lbs. iodine resub., 8s. 1b. CLARKE, Chemist, Woburn, Beds.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Broncholine (D.S. & H.), 6 unsoiled 2s. 6d. size; best offer. CHALLIS, Chemist, Southall.

5 doz. Sand's liver seeds, 5s. 6d. doz., purchaser pays carriage. ALDRIDGE, 120 Ferndale Road, Clapham.

Shop-soiled.—6 Morrison's pills (1s. 1¹/₂d.); 6 Pumiline extract (1s.); 3 Pumiline essence (1s. 6d.); 6 Cephalic snuff (1s. 1¹/₂d.); 3 Chapman's cattle-oils (2s.); 3 Albespeyre's papier epispastique (1s.); 11 Caffyn's liquor carnis (2s.); 14 Denaeyer's peptone of meat (2s.); 10 Hunter's chloral (1s. 1¹/₂d.); 4 Little's phenyle (6d.); 3 Hayward's cattle-oils (1s.); 2 serum antistreptococcus (5s.). ERNEST, Beechwood, Bloomfield, Belfast.